Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE SITUATION.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE TWO CAPITALS.

The Last Grand Effort of the Rebels.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

If Lee's army had been marched upon and annihilated at Williamsport, on the critical day on which, wild with the fear of instant and fatal pursuit, it was madly plunging across the rushing and surging Potomac, contributing to the insatiable maw of that turbid stream, a mingled wreck of wagons, harnessed horses, and men, with hetacombs of these piled on every howling shoal, and drowning men struggling with tangled and plunging steeds in the foaming jaws of a terrible death, where now would there be a rebel army to fight. But we must charitably admit that Meade could not know just when Lee, nervous and demoralized, was wildly and defencelessly crossing the Potomac, any more than Lee could know just when Burnside and Hooker, repulsed, were recrossing the Rappahannock. Besides, those who ought to know, say that the force with which Meade repulsed Lee at Gettysburg, was not sufficient to attack him, positioned and fortified as he was, at Williamsport, until he was reinforced as he was, on the day he advanced, to find the enemy gone. Why the Union army of the Potomac was not sufficiently and seasonably enough re-enforced from the idle and available forces in South-Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, to meet and overwhelm the army of Lee, which was so long known to be advancing upon Pennsylvania, is an inquiry that will probably be searchingly and impartially made, when the matter can be agitated without detriment to the Union cause. Even without re-enforcements, it is now evident, Meade could have annihilated Lee at Williamsport, and put an end to the rebellion, if he had only followed the dictates of his own generalship, and struck just at the right time. But the failure has been made, and cannot now be helped, and there is no use fretting about it. Let it be a standing lesson to Union commanders, particularly the Commander of the Army of the Potomac, to hereafter never allow their superior judgment to be overruled by corps commanders who fail to comprehend the issue and the exigencies of the occasion, and to respond to the judgment, and the hopes and expectations of the army and the people. As the optimists say, it may yet be all for the best. The army of Lee can yet be annihilated, and an end put to the rebellion. We can now see that if this had been done at the first battle of Bull Run, at the result of which we were so sadly disappointed, it may not have been permanently done, and the institution of slavery would certainly still have blackened the escutcheon of the nation. We have the consolation that the longer the end of the rebellion is delayed—so that it is not unnecessarily delayed—the more thorough and effectually is slavery, its unmistakable cause, abolished, and the heresy of secession cured.

But what of the present situation, and consequent policy of the Government? In the southwest, the rebel forces are evidently pretty well used up and demoralized. Neither Johnston is able to withstand Grant, nor Bragg, Rosecrans. Their only chance of accomplishing anything in that quarter, is for them to unite against one or the other of their aggressive opponents, before the other can come to his aid. Against which will this be? If they unite against Grant, (who, of course, will not be removed from the protection of the Mississippi,) for the purpose of recovering the Mississippi, and their trans Mississippi forces and supplies, (forlorn hope,) they must know that Rosecrans will either follow them up, to their disaster, or, if this should be deemed unnecessary, again cut the Confederacy in twain, from Chattanooga to Charleston or Savannah, uniting with Gilmore in the latter region, for the crushing of Richmond between them and the army of the Potomac. If Johnston and Bragg, giving up the Mississippi, for the present, as they would say, to Grant and the Federal gunboats, which they cannot but do, and relying on smuggling across the river their trans Mississippi forces and supplies, think of uniting against Rosecrans, they must see, on canvassing such a plan, that with the facilities of Rosecrans' re-enforcement, from the Mississippi and the Ohio, they undertake a campaign scarcely more promising.

Now that the Mississippi is open and in possession of Union gunboats, and there is no place in the Cotton States safer for the rebel seat of government than Richmond, provided and fortified as that place is for the purpose, the main contest is now reduced to the point that it is as necessary for rebel success to defend Richmond and capture Washington as it is for Union success to defend Washington and capture Richmond. Mobile, Savannah and Charleston are only important, at present, as far as their fates directly or indirectly affect this main contest. That this is recognized as the ultimate contest by the rebels is evidenced by the late campaign of Lee into Pennsylvania. That this campaign was a failure, makes the contest between capital and capital no less the ultimate and inevitable one. Richmond is now rendered the only available capital of the rebels. As we have said, their seat of government cannot now be removed to a safer place, provided and fortified as that place is, as the capital, and threatened and exposed as all other points now are to Union arms. Besides, their seat of government could not now be removed without entirely demoralizing the main rebel army in Virginia, and in a great measure the entire Southern army and people.

Again we are brought to the conclusion that the main and final contest must be between the two capitals. The rebels must see that their only chance of success, now, is the strategic capture of Washington, and the breaking or crippling of the strong arm that is so persistently crushing them. What else can they attempt? They cannot spare their main army from the Potomac side of Richmond for any other purpose whatever—if there were any other purpose that could avail them anything. And of course they are not going to give up the contest without making yet a last grand desperate effort to save themselves—not without exhausting all of their resources, physical and strategic. They have too much at stake for this. Their grand filibuster Government is at stake; their vast system of human slavery is at stake; their immense inflated currency, constituting the funds in hand of every citizen, rich and poor, depends upon their success for the least value above waste paper; their civil offices, from the Presidency down; their military commissions, high and low, the back and current pay of military officers and men, and the real and personal property, lands, homes and slaves, and, as many really believe, the lives, liberties and all, of every rebel citizen and soldier are at stake. In other words, every civil officer, from the President down, depends upon the success of the rebellion for his official position, in contradistinction to the position of a culprit and an outcast; every military officer, high and low, for his commission, with the same alternative; every military and civil officer, and private soldier, for his back and current pay, be its dues much or little; the people at large, for the least availableness of their universal and bloated currency, in contradistinction to its total worthlessness; and every citizen, official and private, military and civil, high and low, rich and poor, for all that he has or may have or be. Thus every individual in the Southern Confederacy, of every rank, class and condition, is made to feel personally interested in the success of the rebellion to the amount of all his property, all his money, all his dues, and even his life, liberty and prospects of future happiness. By the force of circumstances and Confederate strategy he is made to feel that all these are at stake in this contest.

Consequently, we must yet expect a last grand desperate effort on the part of the rebels before they give up their thoroughly organized and smoothly running Government, with its fat offices and vast patronage and power; their vast system of human slavery, the foundation and support of their Government, their wealth, their aristocracy, their "chivalry," their brutality, and their treason; before they allow to fall their immense money currency, into which has been converted their labor and their property; before they run the risk of losing their lands, their homes, their slaves, their slave concubines, their slave sons and daughters, their white wives and daughters, as many suppose, and their lives, liberties, and future prospects as rebels, slaveocrats and tyrants. We must expect a last grand desperate effort before they give up all these. What will this effort be? Their resources of man are about exhausted. As we have said, they cannot spare their main army from the Potomac side of Richmond for any other purpose than the defense of Richmond, and operations against Washington. Neither can they confine that army to the defense of Richmond, exclusively to the loss of all their Southern territory.

They must strike soon. When, where, and how, will they do it? As we have seen, there is only one effort that they can make with a hope of success. Charleston, Savannah and Mobile may fall—Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and the trans-Mississippi States may pass entirely and forever from the Confederacy, and still this effort, and this hope, is left them. With their converging railroad facilities they can suddenly concentrate all their forces, veteran and conscript, from all quarters of the Confederacy at Richmond, and march upon the army of the Potomac and Washington, with an overwhelming force, before their movements can be known, either in their front or rear. This is the only [illegible] policy left them, and it is in keeping with their past strategy and their recent [illegible]. It is no doubt the programme of the last grand desperate effort they intend to make. It is the only effort they can make with any hope of success, and of course [illegible] they will make it before giving up their grand stake, promising as the effort must be to them, from their past experience in panic making, and from their staking all and throwing all their strength into the single *coup de main*.

It is unnecessary for me to detail, at this late day, what the moral and political effect of the occupation of Washington, by the rebels, would be. At once disastrous to the Federal Government and army, and putting the rebels in a position to dictate terms of peace to the Federal Government and people; it would leave the foreign Ministers resident here, already accredited to the *de facto* Government, and save their home Governments the trouble of any further recognition, as well as the successful rebels any further anxiety on that subject—while the late Federal Government, in turn, would be without a local habitation and a name among the nations of the earth.

Let the the Federal Government, then, be prepared for this last grand desperate effort, which is no doubt the finale of the rebel programme. Let them either mass an invincible army on this side of Richmond to meet it, or, what would be a safer policy, immediately crush the rebel army of Virginia before it can be re-enforced, as re-enforced it is bound to be, if not prevented, by the entire rebel army, from all quarters, for a last grand desperate advance upon Washington, as a final and only resort. God grant that this last grand desperate effort may be thwarted, and the Union at once restored to more than its pristine beauty and power.

The Administration was warned of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, by a similar theory, from this humble writer, more than a month before it took place. If that theory proved entirely and exactly correct in every respect, this, based upon precisely the same reasoning, is at least entitled to a passing consideration.

ILLINOIAN.

From Charleston.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug 7, 1863.

But little has taken place of special interest on the island since the sailing of the last steamer.

Gen. Gilmore's position is now impregnable, and should the whole male population of South Carolina resolve itself into an army it could not drive him from it. When he will again assume the offensive it would not be proper for me to state, but the moment he is prepared to strike the final blow I have not the least doubt of his success. He has now everything he could ask in men. His little army has suddenly increased to quite a formidable one.

The troops of the old 10th Army Corps who have so long and so faithfully worked in the trenches, will have an opportunity to rest. Fresh men have taken hold of the spade and the ax, and with firm will and nerve have gone to work, although the enemy's shells by day and night burst around them. The 1st North Carolina (negro) regiment, Col. Beecher, are in the trenches, and are fast gaining the good will of the white troops at work beside them. Negro soldiers in one particular have the advantage of white ones. They can work all night and then lie upon their backs in the sand and sleep soundly during the hot midday. But white soldiers, unacclimated, can sleep but little through the day. They will work all night for six or seven days, sleep but little during the day, and at the close of the week be fit for the hospital.

If Gen. Gilmore could have had 20,000 negroes six weeks ago, he could have to-day been in Charleston.

During the past week Fort Wagner has been in a state of siege. Several efforts have been made during the night to re-enforce it with troops and supply it with provisions, but all attempts thus far have failed. Our heavy guns reach the boats by night and by day, and in every instance they have been driven back. The only communication with Charleston is by small boats via Sullivan's Island, and but two are known to have reached the fort from that direction. Wagner starved out and reduced by continued cannonading, Sumter must fall, and after Sumter, Charleston.

N. PAINE.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

The siege of Fort Wagner is still progressing, and thus far without any serious encounters between the opposing forces since the memorable 18th. The enemy sends his missiles at intervals during the day and night, from Forts Sumter, Gregg and Johnson, but has succeeded in causing very little injury to the Union troops. If anything the rebels appear to have tired of that sort of pastime within the past two or three days, as it is noticed they do not fire so often as they did a week ago. Probably they are suspicious that they have been wasting ammunition, and are now content to wait until the proper moment arrives. As a general thing, we do not respond.

Fort Wagner is already about *non est*. At any rate, it is impossible for that work to use its guns to any advantage, in consequence of the expertness of our sharpshooters, who are ready to pick off the first rebel that shows his head above the fortifications. By this means it may be safely said that Fort Wagner is entirely at our mercy. When the Union forces first arrived on the island, the guns of Fort Wagner were trained on the beach, so as to sweep its entire length, and in fact it was rendered anything but an agreeable promenade at that time. But now the soldiers can walk on the beach with impunity to within a mile and a half of Fort Wagner, not fearing any trouble from the guns of that work.

Fort Gregg, otherwise known as the Cummings' Point battery, is completely out of the question at present. The special points of interest are Forts Sumter, Johnson and, as before intimated, Fort Wagner. Let those forts be reduced, and the land forces will have achieved all that can be required of them in their present situation. The iron-clads must do the rest in the reduction of Charleston. Fort Moultrie occasionally throws a shell, but for what purpose it is difficult to conceive, as the projectile invariably falls in the water without causing the slightest damage to any Union material.

It must not be supposed that Morris Island is a level plain of sand. There can be no doubt about the sand, but the island is by no means free from hills and low bluffs, especially on the lower or southern end. These bluffs extend about one and a half miles parallel with the island, or to the look-out tower. Beyond that point, the country is comparatively even, but abounds with marshes. From the peculiar shape of the island and the contracted limits which can be occupied, it is impossible to concentrate upon it a very heavy number of men. Notwithstanding this, however, it is thought that we have troops enough to accomplish the object intended.

It will not be a matter of news to state that work is being vigorously prosecuted on the trenches and parallels. The nature of the next conflict can be easily surmised. It will be, for the most part, an artillery duel.

Lighthouse Inlet has certainly become a famous harbor on the Carolina coast. The rebels, in looking from their observatory just below Fort Johnson, cannot be otherwise than astonished to witness the fleet of vessels of various kinds that are constantly anchored at that point. Perhaps they also witness with feelings of regret the wreck of the impudent Ruby, which was driven on the beach by the blockaders while attempting to run the gauntlet with a contraband cargo, up Lighthouse Creek. Communication between Morris and Folly Islands is kept up by [illegible] small steamer which hourly plys back and forth. In addition to the steamer, a dozen or more row-boats are always on one or the other shore, so there is never a lack of transportation.

MILITARY NEWS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66.—I. The practice of giving information to their friends or the public Press, on matters connected with military operations in progress or in contemplation, so unscrupulously indulged in by officers, citizens and soldiers in this Department, and by employes on transports, is fraught with incalculable evil to our cause, and must be stopped at once. No information, which could in any way benefit the enemy, must be divulged, directly or indirectly.

Upon the following subjects in particular the strictest silence must be observed, viz.:

1. The names of division, brigade or post commanders.
2. The strength of regiments, brigades or divisions, except after engagements have taken place.
3. The numbers and positions of regiments, brigades, divisions, batteries, or pieces of artillery.
4. Allusions to the kind or quantity of arms, cannon or ammunition.
5. The number of transports, or kind of supplies transported in any movement.
6. The description of any movement, or any allusions to its object, until the same shall have been accomplished or defeated.
7. Suggestions of future movements or attacks.
8. Any allusions whatever to scouts or reconnoissances, whether accomplished or yet in prospect.
9. The position or location of camps, batteries, pickets, military roads or outposts.
10. The publication of official reports of operations without special permission from the Department Commander.
11. Violations of this order will be met with the severest punishment known to military law and usage in the field.

By order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
ED. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjt. Gen.
ISRAEL SEALY, Capt. 47th New York volunteers, Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

A STRIKE.

SHARP ORDER FROM CHIEF QUARTERMASTER ELWELL.

[From the New South.]

The following circular has just been issued by the Chief Quartermaster of this Department. We indorse it fully. He should punish to the fullest extent of his power any insubordination among the employes at such a time as this. It is little better than a mutiny of troops in the face of the enemy.

CIRCULAR.

To the employes of the Quartermaster's Department:

There must not be the least holding back or want of interest, or willingness to work all day, and all night, too, when called on, or hesitation in obeying the order of the officer or chief man under whom you are placed. Any man who is thus guilty shall be sent to work in the trenches, and in the works in the very front, at Morris Island.

I am determined to make short work of such [illegible] and wicked men as will not put forth every effort, and show an interest in the public service at this important time. Any man that will "strike" for higher wages in this emergency, [illegible].

J. J. ELWELL,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the South.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, August 15, 1863.

A meeting of the Grand Castle of the K. G. C.'s, which took place in Chicago on the 4th of August, and which was adjourned from a meeting here on the 10th of June and many subsequent days, I learn did not prosecute any business of importance. It was composed of two delegates from each county in the State in which there is a castle of castles, and of these there are seventy-one. It leaked out that the Government had got hold of a member of the order, and obtained such facts from him as made it dangerous to transact any business; so all that was done was to appoint a committee to investigate the case of the supposed informer. The members of the Grand Castle, while in Chicago, were very much alarmed at the dispatch which appeared in your paper on the day of the meeting, and this also had its effect in preventing the transaction of any business. A large number of delegates were in attendance, however, who returned to their homes very much disappointed. The main idea of the order is to stop the war just where it is. It was through the power of the order that the 23d resolution passed the Democratic mass meeting. In that resolution are the principles of the order, as the oak is in the acorn.

Three secessionists were whipped in the streets to-day quite severely, one by a soldier whom he had grossly insulted, and the two others by individual citizens. A number of farmers made up a subscription for the soldier on the public square, after the occurrence, and presented it to him. The affrays for a time caused considerable excitement.

A letter from Vicksburg states that Col. Judah, of the 114th Illinois, has resigned. His regiment parts with him with regret. No reason is given for his resignation, but it is probably due to the diminution of the strength of the regiment.

Brig. Gen. John Logan, formerly Colonel of the 32d Illinois, was in this city yesterday. He is at home on a brief leave of absence.

The yield of wheat per acre in this section of the State is not large, but the quality is excellent, the kernel well filled and fair. Wheat begins to come in quite freely, prices ranging for winter from 75 to 95 cents, very little of a quality that would bring over 90 cents. Oats bring 35 cents.

Attempts will no doubt be made to fill up the ranks of several of our old regiments by volunteering, previous to the draft. Among these are the 19th, Col. Hotchkiss' regiment, the 12th cavalry, and several of the artillery companies. Fifty muster rolls for militia companies were issued from the Adjutant General's Office to-day. Over one hundred have already been issued.

PROMOTIONS.

Capt Lloyd Wheaton, Major, 8th, vice Sheets, promoted.
Major Josiah Sheetz, Lieut. Col., 8th, vice Sturgess, resigned.
Capt. Rufus McEathon, Major, 12th, vice Van, resigned.
Capt. Roland H. Allison, Major, 53d, vice McClanahan, promoted.
Capt. Geo. W. Trafton, Lieut. Col., 7th cavalry, vice Blackburne, deceased.
Capt. Asa W. McDonald, Major, 7th cavalry, vice Nelson, resigned.
Capt. Henry C. Forbes, Major, 7th cavalry, vice Blackburne, promoted.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ANOTHER UNION VICTORY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15, 1863.

The following dispatch was received to-day by telegraph from Springfield:

Coffee attacked me to-day. He is completely routed, with over thirty killed and wounded. We have a large number of prisoners, all his ammunition, wagons, commissary stores, arms, horses, &c. He has scattered all his command, except two hundred with himself. A force is following him up close. My horses are so worn down I cannot move further until I rest and feed.

[Signed.] E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel 6th Cavalry M. S. M., Com.

Guerillas are again at work around Independence. Besides robbing the mail stage, as reported, they burned a quantity of tobacco at the Big Blue Landing, belonging to St. Louis merchants.

There was a scare at Houston, in Texas county, on Tuesday last, caused by the reported approach of four thousand rebels under Marmaduke. It turned out false.

About sixty straggling bushwhackers have been captured within a few days in Calloway county and a number shot, but how many is unknown.

The three Government camels, captured in Arkansas, were sold to-day for $150, $90 and $115 respectively. They cost $10,000.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Burning of the Propellor Globe.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15, 1863.

A private letter received here to day, contains the intelligence of the burning of the Propellor Globe, in Saginaw Bay, on Thursday. The crew were all saved.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, August 16, 1863.

The 27th regiment, of nine months' men, returned home to day. They number 500 men, and look very much improved in appearance for their sojourn down South. They will be mustered out of the service this week. A number of them have expressed their determination to re-enter the service as substitutes.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1863.

There is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac, nor from Charleston.

There are six regiments of colored troops on Morris Island, four contraband and two free.

We expect to hear something definite from Sumter on Tuesday.

Two hundred conscript substitutes left Philadelphia, this evening, for Meade's army.

The United States gunboat DeSoto arrived at the navy yard, to day, from Key West. She brings no important news.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Savages Routed—Official Dispatch from Gen. Pope.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15, 1863.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch from Gen. Sibley, dated August 7th, is just received:

We had three desperate engagements with 2,200 Sioux warriors, in each of which they were routed and finally driven, with the loss of all their subsistence, &c. Our loss was small, while at least 150 of the savages were killed and wounded. Forty-six bodies have been found.

Signed. H. SIBLEY, Brig. Gen.

Gen. Sully marched from Fort Pierre for the Big Bend of the Missouri, on the 20th of July, with 1,200 cavalry, and will doubtless intercept the flying Sioux.

Little Crow, the principal chief and instigator of the Indian hostilities, has been killed and his son captured.

Indian hostilities east of the Missouri River may be considered at an end.

Signed, JOHN POPE, Maj. Gen.

From the Army of the Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—The *Journal* has the following, dated "Winchester, Tenn., August 12":

"The 122d Illinois, of the mounted infantry, under Lieut. Col. Biggs, has returned from a trip into Alabama, with the aim of disbanding a party of bandits near the junction of Larkin's fork and Paint Rock River. About three hundred of the 11th Texas were encountered and driven back, being followed closely a considerable distance down Paint Rock River. A number of prisoners were taken, and refugees, issuing from their hiding places among the mountains, poured in continually, until the command withdrew toward Winchester.

"Fugitives from the conscription say that every male citizen at all able to bear arms is forced into the rebel service and carried forward with all possible dispatch, to Rome, Ga. It is the prevailing opinion, they say, that Bragg will fall back on Rome, when Rosecrans advances, and that a desperate effort will be made to hold the place.

"The expedition traveled south from Winchester, a distance of forty-six miles.

"Four additional companies of blacks have been mustered into the service, making five companies of negroes who are uniformed and armed and being rapidly drilled by competent officers.

"The sale of liquors of every description, by sutlers, in this department, and the further shipment into the department, except by order of a Commissary, has been forbidden.

"Lieut. C. N. Wood, of the 74th Illinois, and Captain Eckhart, of the 35th Ohio, died to-day—the latter, it is supposed, from an attack of cholera."

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Brigadier General Welsh died in this city last evening, and his remains were conveyed this morning to his native place, Columbia, Penn.

Major General Parkes and staff passed through to-day to Lexington, from whence important movements toward East Tennessee are now being made by General Burnside. The 9th Army Corps, from Vicksburg, have arrived here within a few days, and have been fed by our citizens in the Market House. Several of the cotton speculators arrested by Gen. Rosecrans for gross abuses, and now being tried near Huntsville, Ala., are from Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago. Extensive developments are promised.

Gen. McClernand has not tendered his resignation as has been reported. A Convention of Surveyors has been in session in this city for two days past. Heretofore the rule has been that shippers of goods must obtain recommendation of Boards of Trade at different points for privilege of obtaining permits to ship merchandise. This amount has been limited to such a sum monthly as was thought advisably by the Department at the Federal Capital.

The late successes of the Union army has tended to removed certain obstacles which have been in way and a more liberal trade can be extended to residents of those regions. To this end, this Congress is called. The mode of its action is, that it shall recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury such measures as it shall deem best suited to the welfare of the people of those districts; and with that official it will remain for him to indorse or veto the movement. As a consequence, proceedings of present Convention will remain undiscovered to the public, until they shall have been submitted to Secretary Chase for his consideration.

The heat here has been intense and several catastrophies have occurred.

The political campaign is waxing warm and the Republicans are everywhere growing sanguine of success at home. The soldiers vote will not disappoint them.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 16.—The United States steamer Guide arrived here this morning, from Morehead City, North Carolina. She reports that there had been no arrival from Charleston for several days.

The Guide also reports, that yesterday, off Cape Hatteras, a steamer spoke them, giving the name of Hudson, from New York, saying that Charleston was taken. The conclusion of the officers of the Guide is that the Hudson was a blockade runner.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 15.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool August 6th, via Greencastle, arrived at Cape Race last evening.

The rebel loan, in London, declined to 35 per cent. discount, but rallied to 34.

Captain Luce, of ship Sunrise, has published the particulars of the capture of his vessel by the Florida. The latter was flying the American flag when she overhauled the Sunrise, but after some inquiry ran up the Confederate flag, and sent a prize crew on board. Captain Luce ultimately signed a ransom bond of $60,000 in presence of an armed force.

The *Times* contains a letter from Mr. McRae, agent for the Confederate Loan, who says the purchases of cotton by the Confederate Government probably amount to 500,000 bales. He says that the cotton is principally in Georgia and Alabama, and some also in Eastern Mississippi, North-western Louisiana, and Texas, and is stored on the plantations of the planters from whom it was purchased, in sheds or warehouses, three hundred feet from other buildings.

The London *Morning Post*, in an editorial on Canadian defences, says, we have the confident belief that the bluster of the Federal Government will produce very salutary effects in Canada.

It is generally agreed that instead of a collective note to Russia, each of the three Cabinets will forward a separate note, identical in idea, to St. Petersburg. It is stated that Austria declines going beyond diplomatic action.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The ship Electric Spark, from London, arrived to-day. She makes the following report:

July 25th, fell in with the North American built bark Hiawatha. She was totally dismasted, and had the appearance of being stripped of all her valuables. She floated light on the water, with no appearance of damage to the hull further than the after-house being badly stove.

August 6th, in lat. 48 north, long. 68 west, fell in with the new St. John built ship Gloucestershire, from St. John, bound to London. She was water-logged, having been ashore on the Seal Islands, 12 days before. She took off twelve of the crew, who refused to proceed in the ship.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—During the past week the Board of Enrollment have had before them 476 cases, and of this number 296 have been exempted, and 161 offered substitutes, which were accepted. Of the original drafted 10 were accepted and 6 paid the $300 commutation. Thus, out of 476 drafted, 180 soldiers have been obtained.

The Court of Inquiry, to investigate the evacuation of Winchester and Martinsburg, organized to-day. It was composed of Brig. Gens. Barry, Abercrombie and Derussy, Capt. R. N. Scott, Judge Advocate.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans the 9th, has arrived. There is nothing important in the papers.

The America sailed this noon for Bremen, with $80,000 in specie.

The steamer Morning Star sailed this afternoon for New Orleans, taking a large number of passengers, including Lieut. A. H. Hills, editor of the New Orleans *Era*, and many officers of Eastern and New York regiments.

United States Christian Commission Meeting.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—A very large meeting was held by the Christian Commission this morning. A collection of nearly $500 was taken up. The collection for ice, yesterday, was increased to nearly $8,000 before midnight. One gentleman at the United States Hotel gave $500, and another $250.

A Calamity—Robbery by Guerillas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 15.—The female prison in this place fell, on Thursday morning, burying eleven women beneath the ruins. Six were taken out slightly injured, one mortally, and four killed.

The mail coach and passengers were robbed by guerillas this morning, near the Big Blue, between this place and Independence.

The Proposed Mounted Force for Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: "Prominent Western men, among them Gov. Tod, called on the President yesterday, and urged the immediate organization of a mounted force to operate in Tennessee. The interview was renewed to-day. The greater importance is attached to the expedition, as Gen. Rosecrans deems such a force essential to the success of his future operations."

Political.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee, of the National Democratic Committee, held at Newport, to-day, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That a meeting of the National Democratic Committee be called at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Monday, September 7th, 1863, at noon, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next National Democratic Convention, and take into consideration such other matters of interest as will probably come before the Convention.

The Colored Troops.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: "The number of colored troops actually in the field is between 22,000 and 23,000. Fifty additional regiments are partially organized and speedily approaching completion. The estimate of 100,000 being in arms by fall will, it is thought, be fully sustained.

Death of a Union General.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Brig. Gen. Thomas Welch, commanding the 1st division of the 9th Army Corps, died in this city last night, of congestive fever, acquired during the campaign in Mississippi.

WAR GAZETTE.

The Iowa Volunteers Allowed to Vote.

GENERAL ORDERS—273.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1863.

By act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved September 11, 1862, the right to vote for certain State officers is given to volunteers or soldiers from that State in the military service of the United States, and provision is made for the appointment of one Commissioner to each regiment of Iowa Volunteers, for the purpose of carrying out this act. It is hereby ordered that all such duly accredited Commissioners from Iowa be furnished with proper facilities for visiting the volunteers from that State, and allowed access to them for the purposes indicated.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters at Memphis, Vicksburg Corinth, &c.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH AT CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 16, 1863.

General John A. Logan, at the request of 300 hundred citizens, made a speech here last night to one of the largest out door audiences ever assembled in Cairo. He spoke in front of the Springfield Block.

Gen. I. N. Haynie was chosen chairman of the meeting, and a number of the most prominent citizens vice-presidents, and N. H. Morris, secretary.

Gen. Haynie introduced the speaker, who was received with enthusiasm by the audience. His speech touched upon the most prominent topics of the day, using some of the arguments in favor of sustaining the Government used on former occasions at Carbondale, Chicago, and DuQuoin, but principally directing his sarcasm and logic at opposers and objectors to the war, and those who aided and abetted treason by counselling peace measures secretly, and encouraging deserters, and by words and acts committing all the treason they are capable of.

The speaker was frequently cheered, and listened to with attention for two hours and a half.

Gen. Haynie introduced a series of patriotic resolutions announcing the meeting unswervingly in favor of the active prosecution of the war, and using every and all means to put down the rebellion. There was no savor of peace in them. They were unanimously passed by the audience.

Rear Admiral Porter returned to Cairo, to-day, with his flag-ship Black Hawk. A salute was fired from the gunboats off our levee, and returned from the flag-ship, in honor of his presence for the first time in several months.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 15th, 1863.

The steamer Mary E. Forsyth, from Memphis, brings dates from Helena to the 13th. Gen. Holmes, of the rebel service, is reported to have resigned, and is succeeded by Price. Holmes was unpopular in the army, and was called, by way of compliment, "Old Granny." Price is "Old Pap," by the same compliment. Holmes was still more unpopular after the attack upon Helena, as he bears the blame of that failure. The abandonment of Bayou Metaire and selection of Jacksonport and Augusta by the rebels as the centre of operations, would seem to indicate another expedition into Missouri.

Two weeks since, 40 of Col. Watkins' Federal cavalry made their way safely from Witsburg, on the St. Frances River, to Hopefield, opposite Memphis, and returned without loss. Crittenden county, Arkansas, is comparatively clear of guerillas.

Col. Redman, of Redman's Landing, ten miles above Memphis, was murdered by two negroes, formerly his plantation hands, on the night of the 2d instant. One of the murderers escaped.

The *Bulletin* has a report of the death of the rebel, Gen. Holmes, from a wound received on the 4th of July, at Helena.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 15, 1863.

There are no boats from below this evening. Everything is quiet hereabouts, and not a ripple of news from the army.

Gen. Asboth, lately commanding this District, has been relieved. Gen. A. J. Smith is named as his successor. The following is Gen. Grant's order relieving Gen. Asboth:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE TENNESSEE,
VICKSBURG, MISS., Aug. 1st, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 210.—Brigadier General A. J. Smith, U. S. V., is hereby relieved from command of the 10th Division, 13th Army Corps, and will proceed, without delay, to Columbus, Ky., and relieve Brigadier General A. Asboth, U. S. V., of the command of the District of Columbus, reporting to Major General S. A. Hurlburt, commanding 16th Army Corps. For further instructions Brigadier General Asboth, on being relieved, will report to Gen. S. A. Hurlburt for orders.

By order of Major General U. S. Grant.
(Signed,) T. S. BOWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT COLUMBUS,
COLUMBUS, KY., Aug. 15th, 1863.

[Official,] F. H. HARRIS, A. A. G.

The following is Gen. Asboth's order after notification of above:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
COLUMBUS, KY., Aug. 14, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 53.—Having been relieved by Brigadier General A. J. Smith of the command of the District of Columbus by Special Order No. 212, dated Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss., August 5, 1863, I hereby take leave of the officers and soldiers whom I have had the honor to command, and of the loyal citizens of those parts of Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, comprised in this District.

(Signed,) A. ASBOTH, Brig. Gen'l.

General Smith, upon entering upon his duties, issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
COLUMBUS, KY., Aug. 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 54.—In obedience to Special Orders, No. 212, dated Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss., August 5, 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Columbus, Ky. All reports, returns, &c., required from commanders within this district will be rendered as heretofore.

A. J. SMITH, Brig. Gen'l.

An unanimously signed petition is being circulated here, addressed Rear Admiral Porter, asking him to use his influence to have the Naval Department retained at Cairo, and not removed to Mound City, as is now anticipated it will be.

Admiral Porter is expected to arrive here to-morrow with the flag ship Black Hawk.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15, VIA CAIRO, Aug. 16, 1863.

Col. Rowett, in command of the brigade that lately went north, captured in a skirmish Col. Campbell, of the 23d Tenn., ten Captains, two Lieutenants and thirty privates.

Col. Church, of the 25th Iowa cavalry, recently went to Paris, Tenn., driving out Richardson, Biffles, Newcomb and Wilson, thus clearing West Tennessee of rebel forces.

The 1st Alabama cavalry returned to their quarters at Glendale, reporting fifteen prisoners captured of the 18th Missouri infantry. In their recent raid in the vicinity of Ripley they captured one Captain and five privates.

The recent cavalry expedition from Corinth released some two hundred and fifty conscripts, taken by Forrest.

A company of sixty Union men came into Corinth on Tuesday afternoon from Waynesford. They were conscripted, and had several fights with Biffles' men, and refused to go. They armed themselves and reported to Corinth to enter the United States service.

Bragg is said to be at Chattanooga with 25,000 men, and is said to have lost 10,000 men by desertion in his recent retreat.

Johnston's army is at Enterprise and Brandon, about 25,000 strong, and said to have lost one-third of his force by desertion. The mountains of North Alabama are full of deserters from Bragg and Johnston.

All quiet in and around Corinth. The guerillas have been driven away, and in some instances their bands have been broken up and scattered.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CORINTH, Aug. 13, via CAIRO, Aug. 15.

Gen. Dodge, who has been seriously ill, is convalescent. He will go North on leave of absence as soon as his health is sufficiently restored.

Deserters from Johnston's army are still arriving daily within our lines.

Lieut. Col. Bowen, who shot Col. Coraya, is in Memphis in confinement, where he will shortly have a trial.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VICKSBURG, Aug. 11, VIA CAIRO, Aug. 15, 1863.

No news of importance except the moving of troops by steamers.

The general health of the city and army is good.

Johnston is said to be at a point on the Chunky River where the Mobile and Ohio Railroad crosses.

There is great trepidation on account of Mobile and Charleston among the rebels here, and they have lost all hopes of success.

Lieut. Henry W. Jones, formerly Regimental Quartermaster, has been promoted to Captain A. Q. M. of Gen. Grant's headquarters.

Lieut. Conkle, for a long time acting Quartermaster of 17th Army Corps, has also been promoted to Captain, A. Q. M.

Lieut. Hurlbut, in charge of clothing camp and garrison equippage, also to Captain, A. Q. M.

Gunboats patrol the Yazoo. There are no guerillas on the river that we hear of.

The grape-vine telegraph brings nought to cheer traitors. It is talked of on the streets that foreign powers will certainly recognize the Confederacy.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—The squadron off Mobile is being largely increased.

The Mississippi river is still free from guerillas, but the Mobile papers say strong guerilla parties are being organized to annoy boats and destroy navigation. If this is carried out there will not be a house left within two miles either side its banks, and every guerilla caught will be summarily hung.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Latest from General Gilmore's Operations.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1863.

The latest news from Charleston is from C. C. Fulton, and says the steamer has just been ordered off to Fortress Monroe with important dispatches, and I am indebted to the Admiral for the opportunity of forwarding a hasty letter. My letters detailing operations of the past week are all on board the Arago, which is still detained, and I am unable to get possession of them.

We have had daily shelling of the rebel batteries, and abundance of responses, but nothing serious has occurred on either side. I, however, send you a hasty summary of the progress of affairs: The batteries of General Gilmore on shore are of the most extensive character, and most of them have been erected under the cover of darkness, by means of which precaution the enemy has no knowledge of their position, and will not until they open upon them.

We have erected an extensive battery, thoroughly enfilading the rebel batteries on James Island, which, in a measure, imperilled our principal work, and caused considerable annoyance before the protections were built for a new one.

On Wednesday night one of our picket-boats, the cutter of the Wabash, under charge of Acting Master Haines, whilst cruising around Sumter at night, came in contact with the rebel steamer Alice M. Haines, and endeavored to board her, but was run into and eleven of his twenty three men were thrown overboard, and the balance of his men captured. Eight of them were picked up by Ensign Porter, in the cutter of the Ironsides.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Important Details from Gen. Sibley's Expedition.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Aug. 16, 1863.

Col. Marshall, of the 7th Regiment, arrived last evening with important dispatches and correspondence from the Indian expedition. Gen. Sibley has fought three battles with the Sioux, in Dakotah Territory, five hundred miles northwest of St. Paul. The first battle was on the 24th of July. The Indians were posted, a thousand strong, on the summit of a high hill, and the battle is called the Battle of Big Mound.

Previous to its commencement, Sibley and Indian scouts went up to the hostile Indians, and Dr. Weiser, of the mounted Rangers, joined them. While talking, an Indian shot the Doctor, killing him instantly. The scouts returned the fire, and the battle then commenced. The Indians were driven off the hill by Col. Marshall's regiment, and the artillery and cavalry then pursued them fifteen miles, killing a large number.

Through mistaking an order the cavalry returned to the camp the same night, which was the fatal mistake of the campaign, as two days were thus lost. The battle of Dead Buffalo Lake was on the 26th, fifteen miles beyond Big Mound. The Indians made a dash on our lines, but were repulsed by the 6th regiment of artillery and cavalry.

The battle of Stony Lake was fought on the 28th, twenty miles beyond Buffalo. Twenty Indians, nearly all mounted, attacked our advance, but were repulsed and fled precipitately across the river.

When our forces reached the river next morning they found that the Indians had crossed with their families during the night. They threw away tons of dried meat, furs and every thing that would impede their flight.

As the season for buffalo hunting is over, this loss will be likely to create a famine among them.

They left over a hundred wagons on this side of the river. Owing to the rations being nearly exhausted, Sibly determined not to cross the river, and the expedition is now on its way home.

Our total loss in killed and wounded was eight, but only three were killed in battle.

Gen Sibley issued an order on the 31st, in which said to his soldiers: You have routed the miscreants who murdered our people last year, banded as they were with the powerful Sioux to the number of nearly 3,000 warriors, in three successive engagements, with heavy loss, and driving them in confusion and dismay across the Missouri River, leaving behind them all their vehicles, provisions, and skins designed for clothing, which have been destroyed. Forty-four bodies of warriors have been found, and many others concealed or taken away according to the custom of these savages, so that it is certain they lost in killed and wounded not less than some 120 to 150 men. All this has been accomplished with the comparatively trifling loss on our part of three killed and as many more wounded.

You have marched nearly six hundred miles from St. Paul, and the powerful bands of the Dakotas, who have hitherto held undisputed possession of the great prairies, have succumbed to your valor and discipline and sought safety in flight.

The intense heat and drought have caused much suffering, which you have endured without a murmur. The companies of the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th regiments of Minnesota volunteers, and of the 1st regiment Minnesota mounted rangers, and the Sioux of the battery, have sustained the reputation of the State by their bravery and endurance, amidst unknown dangers and great hardships. It would be a gratification if these remorseless savages could have been pursued and literally extirpated for their crimes and barbarities, merited such a full measure of punishment, but men and animals are alike exhausted after so long a march, and a further pursuit would only be futile and hopeless.

The military results of the campaign have been completely accomplished, for the savages have not only been destroyed in great number, and their main strength broken, but their prospects for the future are hopeless indeed, for they can scarcely escape starvation and dying in the approaching winter.

Lieut. Beaver, one of Gen. Sibly's aids, was one of the killed.

The expedition will reach here in a few days. Its termination without extermination leaves the field open for Major Hatch to follow up the partial success of Gen. Sibly and finish up the race root and branch.

Gen. Swift has decided to withdraw his name as candidate for Governor. It will appear in the press to-morrow. Col. Miller will probably be the Union nominee.

New Advertisements.

☞ *C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.*

☞ **For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.**

A CARD.—The popular [illegible] of Everett's Art Gallery No. 137 Lake [illegible], having become so great that other institutions are trying to creep into public favor by using a poor imitation of this concern's mode of advertising, the proprietor desires to say that he hopes the public will bear in mind that this is the establishment that broke the monopoly, and furnished good pictures at a reasonable rate. Cartes de Visite taken as usual, at the above Gallery, No. 137 Lake street, at two dollars per dozen.
RAY NIAS, Agent.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., at the Masonic Temple, this (MONDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock, for work on the R. A. Degree. Members of other Chapters are cordially invited to be present.
H. G. CHASE Sec'y.

THE NOTES OF "THE EXCHANGE BANK OF TOM'S RIVER," New Jersey, will be redeemed in New York Exchange or Legal Tender Notes, at par, on presentation at office No. 2½ Clark street.
EDWARD P. HARRIS, Stock and Money Broker.
Chicago, Aug. 17, 1863.

EXCURSION TO BOSTON AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,
Via Grand Trunk Railway,
AUGUST THE 18TH.

FARE, CHICAGO TO BOSTON AND RETURN, including meals and state rooms on Steamers $30.
Tickets good for thirty days.

The fast sailing Steamer MONTGOMERY will leave Chicago, Tuesday, August 18th, at 7 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway at Sarnia. Choice of routes given to the excursionists, either via Montreal, White Mountains and Portland, or via Ogdensburgh and Vermont Central.

The number of tickets limited and must be secured at this office. Tickets will be on sale Monday, August 17th at 56 DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO.
S. T. WEBSTER, Western General Agent, Chicago.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.—
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 p. m., August 25, 1863, for the delivery of the following amounts of forage, viz:
[illegible] bushels of Oats.
2,700 tons of Hay
1,000 tons of which must be upland Prairie Hay, well baled, to be delivered at the Corral, at Mattoon, Ill.
250 tons of Timothy Hay, may be baled or not, as bidders prefer, to be delivered at the Government Corral, near the farm of S. D. Dole & Bro's, 4 miles west of Mattoon. And 500 tons Timothy Hay, may be baled or not, as bidders prefer, to be delivered at the Government Mule Corral, on the farm of Jno. Monroe, four miles east of Mattoon. A portion of the Oats and Hay to be delivered immediately, and the whole amount by the 15th of October next.
The whole to be of prime quality, and subject to my inspection.
No bids for less than 100 tons of Hay, or 1,000 bushels of Oats, will be received.
All bids must be accompanied with bonds, and two or more sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.
All parties must be prepared to give bond, with ample security, for performance of bid, when awarded, otherwise the bid will be rejected.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Payment to be made in Government Vouchers, payable in St. Louis, Mo.
Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned, P. O. Box 16, Mattoon, Ill.
ALONZO EATON, 1Lt. and A. A. Q. M.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES ATTENTION.—Every member both new and old, must be at the Armory this Monday evening, at 8 o'clock sharp. No excuse will be allowed.
C. L. BRAND, Commandant.

STEAM BOILERS.—One Locomotive Boiler, about 25 horse power, in good order, and all complete; also, one Tubular Boiler, 25 horse power, all complete, and in good order. For sale by GRIFFIN BRO'S, No. 5 Pomeroy Building.

AIR HEATING FURNACES—BEECHER'S PATENT.—For warming dwellings, stores churches, public buildings, &c. We are prepared to furnish the various sizes of Portable and Brick Furnaces, for Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. Our Furnaces are all warranted. Manufactured and put up by BEECHER & PARKER, 260 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL CARD.—Mary H. Thompson, M. D., a graduate of the New England Female Medical College, at Boston, respectfully announces that she has opened an office in this city, having practiced a year in the New York Infirmary for the disease of women and children, she solicits the patronage of the people of Chicago and vicinity. Office 23 State street. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M.
MARY H. THOMPSON, M. D.

MILLER & HORSEY, Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo and Fancy Robs, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c., 320 Broadway, New York.
H. L. GRIDLEY, General Agent for the Western States.
Post Office Box 3379, Chicago.

1863. FALL IMPORTATION.
EDMUND, YARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
Silks and Fancy Dress Goods,
617 Chesnut-St. and 614 Jayne-St.,

Have now opened their fall importation of Dress Goods, viz: Merinos, Coburgs, Alpacas, Reps, Delaines, Plaid and Striped Poplins, Fancy and Black Silks. Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, White Goods, Linens, Embroideries, &c., which they offer to the Trade at the Lowest Market Prices.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
A NEW FEATURE.
SATURDAY MATINEES
For Families, Schools and Excursionists.

In compliance with numerous requests, the Manager announces a SERIES OF MATINEES every Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, for the accommodation of Families, Schools and Excursionists. The performances will consist of the most successful Plays of the season, and every effort will be made to render the Matinees as fashionable and successful as they have become in many other cities. Excursionists from the surrounding country, by selecting Saturday for their visit to the city, will enjoy a fine performance which will terminate in time for all the evening trains.

The price of admission to the Matinee will be Twenty five cents to all parts of the Theatre; and a liberal discount will be made to Schools.

GRAND MATINEE AT McVICKER'S THEATRE.
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
The most successful Extravaganza ever produced in America, will be presented on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 22, commencing at 2 o'clock.

NATIONAL 5-20 LOAN.

We shall continue for a brief period to receive subscriptions AT PAR for the
United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Interest will commence on day of subscription and is payable semi-annually in GOLD.
We will receive in payment for these Bonds, at par, Legal Tender Notes or Drafts on New York and at ¼ per cent discount currency or drafts on this city.
We deliver the Bonds at our Office free of all expenses, or will forward by express or mail, as may be directed, within ten to twenty days from date of subscription. Favorable arrangements will be made with Banks, Bankers and others wishing to obtain Bonds to establish National Banks.
For further information inquire at our office, or address us by mail.
PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers,
And Agents for Five-Twenty Loan, Corner Clark and South Water-sts.

LARGE PREMIUMS FOR TROTTING will be awarded by the
La Salle County Agricultural Society,
At their Fair at Ottawa, Ill.,
The 9th, 10th and 11th of September.
1st Day, $250. 2nd Day, $175. 3d Day, $100.
2d Day $75 for Ladies Equestrianship.
Entries may be made by mail by addressing JOHN STOUT, Sec'y.

METAL WAREHOUSE.
TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
TINNERS' STOCK.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph street.

J. A. ELLIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE AND
United States Revenue Stamps,
Deposits received and advances made upon shipments and produce in store.
N. W. CORNER LAKE AND CLARK STREETS.
S. L. TINKHAM, Cashier.

TOOLS FOR
TANNERS,
CURRIERS,
AND
SHOEMAKERS,
FOR SALE BY
HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
No. 221 LAKE STREET.

CARBON OIL.—500 Barrels
CARBON OIL
On hand and to arrive, which we offer the Trade at [illegible] Rates. McCORMICK & CALLENDER, [illegible] South Water-st.
Highest price paid for Carbon Oil [illegible].

New Advertisements.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The Following is a List of first-class Wholesale Business Houses in Chicago:

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 Wabash avenue.
BOWEN BROTHERS, 72, 74 and 76 Lake street.
HARMON, GALE & CO., 33 Lake street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 30 and 32 Lake street.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 22 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue.
F. C. & M. D. WELLS, 30 Lake street.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
PHILIP WADSWORTH & CO., 24 and 26 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue.
KING, KELLOGG & CO., 27 Lake street.

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 23 Lake street.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
BOWEN BROTHERS, 72, 74 and 76 Lake street.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 and 36 Lake street.
CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BRO., 36 Lake street.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 193 and 195 South Water street.
E. B. BROWN & CO., 36 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

METAL WAREHOUSE, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street.

PAPER, STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
MUNSON, SKINNER & CO., 140 Lake street.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 129 & 131 Lake st.

GRAND LAKE EXCURSION.
The magnificent Side wheel Steamer
PLANET,
CAPT. L. CHAMBERLIN,
Will give a
GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION
To ST. JOSEPH, Mich.,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1863,
Leaving first dock above Rush street bridge at 8 o'clock a. m. Returning, leave St. Joseph at [illegible] o'clock p. m., arriving in Chicago at 10 p. m. Tickets for the Round Trip only $2.00. Excursionists providing their own refreshments. Good Music for Dancing on board.
Apply to A. E. GOODRICH, Nos 6 and 8 River street.

READ.
GREAT REDUCTION
—IN—
Passenger Fares
VIA
MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.,
THE
Great Central Route to the East.
CHICAGO TO

Suspension Bridge	$11.00
Buffalo	11.00
New York	18.00
Boston	21.00
Philadelphia	16.00
Baltimore	16.00

This is the only Direct Route to
NIAGARA FALLS.
We make the same time and connections as any other line.
Ruttan's Ventilators and Sleepers on all cars.
We sell Tickets at all times as low as any line from Chicago.
Don't fail to ask for Tickets via Michigan Central Railroad.
[Chicago Office: Tremont House Block, and at Depot, foot of Lake street.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHARLESTON MUST FALL!
FRESH SUPPLY OF
EXCELSIOR
FIRE WORKS!!
For Celebrating,
JUST RECEIVED.
BELLAMY, JACOBS & CO.,
161 South Water Street, Chicago.

PORTABLE ENGINES.
We are sole Agents for the Northwest for the celebrated
WOOD'S IMPROVED
PORTABLE ENGINES,
built at Utica, New York. All sizes, from four to twelve horse power, constantly on hand.
WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURING
RICHARDS' CORN SHELLERS,
(LATEST IMPROVED.)
Wheat and Oat Separators,
ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE MACHINERY,
Job Work Promptly Executed.
RICHARDS' MANUFACTURING CO.,
196 and 198 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Box 782.

PATRONIZE THE ONLY
INDEPENDENT ROUTE EAST.
NEW ENGLAND, the Grand Trunk and the Vermont Central are not quite ready to be "Left out in the cold" regardless of combinations.
MONDAY MORNING FARE BY THE
GRAND TRUNK
Chicago to Buffalo - - - - $10.
Chicago to Boston - - - - - $18.
TICKET OFFICE 56 DEARBORN ST.
S. T. WEBSTER, Western General Agent.

EXCHANGE FOR TREASURY NOTES.
CHICAGO, August 14, 1863.
Owing to the large amount of Treasury Notes used by us on subscriptions to the
NATIONAL 5-20 LOAN
We are at present selling Exchange on New York and Boston a ½ per Cent Premium for Treasury Notes.
PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers,
Corner Clark and South Water-sts.

GEO. G. POPE,
WHOLESALE LAMP AND OIL DEALER,
132 Clark Street, Chicago.

AURORA SEMINARY.
FALL TERM OPENS AUGUST 31st, 1863.
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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1863.

JAMES LARMON'S TREASON.

We print herewith the text of the letter of James Larmon, of this city, to Jeff. Davis, dated January 14th, 1861. In it the infamous treason of the writer is confessed. We leave Mr. Larmon to the punishment of the loyal community whose patriotism he has outraged, and whose dearest interests he would have betrayed; and we care not how severe that punishment is, so that it is within the obligations that all good citizens owe to the law. To decline companionship with him in church or society, to pass him in the street as one would pass a convicted felon, to refuse to deal with him, and to speak his name only with signs of contempt and execration,—these are the least manifestations of public displeasure, that he, knowing his own criminality, can expect. Under a government less lenient to traitors than ours, he would be arrested and made to expiate a portion of his offence within the walls of a prison, thankful, if, after the war, which he helped to incite, is over, he should be permitted to make his way back South to the companionship of others like him, without the loss of his head. What this Government will do, we do not care to ask. The District Attorney may be able to tell.

Mr. Larmon is the type and representative of a class to whom treason in the North owes much of its activity and strength. Poor white folks in the slave States where they were born; but little superior in education and accomplishments to the "niggers" among whom they were raised, and whose dialect they have borrowed; living for no higher purpose than accumulating money; wishing for money only that they may be able to buy human beings, whose province it shall be to work without pay; unacquainted with the true theory upon which all just governments rest; incapable of observing the workings of the principle of freedom which prevails at the North—these men are the creatures who have been and are yet doing in our midst a large share of the rebels' dirty work. They are the spies and informers. They are the founders of secret and disloyal societies. They are the organizers of the opposition that the Government encounters. They are the fomenters of the discord by which the North is torn. Driven here in search of the good fortune which the practice of man-selling and its invariable concomitants denied them at home, they are the worst enemies of the people whose favors they ask and whose good opinion they challenge. They stand on the street corners to depreciate and sneer at Northern courage. Their mouths are full of the gabble about Southern "gentlemen"—gentlemen whose gentility rests on the fact that they live by robbing "nigger" women and children of their daily bread. They are the ones who grin when misfortune overtakes the Union arms, and can scarce conceal their mortification when their friends, the robbers and pirates, endure defeat. But versed by half a dozen lawyers of like nativity and scarcely more civilization, they have assumed control of the Democratic party; and the disloyalty of the North, ripe enough and bitter enough, but not dangerous, is as much their work as the result of the blind and wicked partisanship by which a fraction of the people are torn. They are "Democrats." Mr. Larmon is a Democrat, Gov. Reynolds is a "Democrat," Brodhead is a "Democrat." To consign them to the infamy that they are earning, and send them South where they belong, or to teach them new lessons in politics, and make them more loyal citizens and better men, will be one of the results of this war, and of the final victory now near at hand.

WHAT THEY WANT.

The enemies of the Government are bitterly chagrined at the progress made by the war in the past six months. They gnash their teeth in bitterness as they remember the *dolce far niente* days of Buell and Little Mac, and curse the later superserviceable zeal of Grant and Rosecrans, and Banks, who have by dint of heavy blows, rendered the Southwestern wing of rebeldom a cracked and shattered affair. This is a cause of bitter grief to the sympathizers with the rebellion. Presently Charleston and Mobile will fall and therewith the last hope of the slaveholders' empire. There will be then, as indeed there has begun to be now, a rapid change of base among the Northern helpers of Jeff. Davis. They will burn up their old record, fumigate their garments to banish the scent of complicity with treason, and come out as pacificators on the ground of magnanimity. "*We* have beaten them; now let us hasten to them with the olive branch." All the beautiful [illegible] of Peace will be prostituted to be the stage property of the acrobats and posture-men of Copperheadism.

In the first instance, their mission will be a failure, because the madmen of the South will not accredit them as their intercessors. The rebels will not ask for a return to the Union. They will fight to the last. The links to be forged anew between the sections will find their material in the South among the unwilling instruments of the great rebellion, the people oppressed and dragooned by the rebel leaders into aiding their schemes, and when these men come out from their prison house the first objects of their denunciation will be the Northern fools and abettors of treason.

The mission of these peace men will also be a failure, in that it will seek to accomplish too much. It will contemplate returning the ripened fruit of the rebellion back into its parent blossom and bud, resolving it back into its elements as if it had not been. This is impossible, from the nature of things. As well turn backward the wheels of the seasons, and bid the ripened grain become again the tender blade, or the seed in the hand of the sower. The grain gathered from the fierce threshing floor of the rebellion, has been long ripening. It is as old as the history of Oppression itself. It has always been reaped in the path of the Oppressor.

Any plan for reconstruction that contemplates ignoring the gaps in the great prison house of Slavery must fail. Any measure which is designed to overlook the existing fact of the great and growing army of freedmen, under the Presidential Proclamation, will come bitterly to want. To send the hungry slave drivers helter-skelter through the ranks of these helpless ones that have proven themselves everywhere loyal, and have gathered trustingly under the folds of the flag, is a [illegible] only Copperheadism could attain, and which the whole people will spurn. Let there be no fear concerning the action of the Government in every conceivable exigency growing out of this war connected with the great measure that have struck the death blow to the rebellion. We do not yet believe the rebellion to be so dead that its actors are suppliants for terms. We are willing to accept their own phrases, and believe their madness so incurable that they will die howling in the last ditch, save the share of them that are able to escape [illegible] to foreign parts. But neither to [illegible] petitions nor Copperhead plottings will be accorded one hair's breadth of swerving from the good faith and the elevated humanity which have been the strongest panoply of the Government in this war. Every slave embraced in the provisions of the Presidential edict is emancipated forever and irrevocably, and yet not more so than the [illegible] of the country, [illegible] to return or to be coerced to serve the purposes of the negro drivers. What the rebel sympathizers of the North want is plain. What they are intending to seek in the fall elections in [illegible] is already [illegible]. What will be the result of their plottings is decreed by the verdict loyal men will pronounce against them.

PUT OUT THE FOOT-LIGHTS.

It is all over with the rebel cause in England. The drop scene has fallen, and shut out the actors, and the play, for ever. It was a very exciting play whilst it lasted, and commanded the whole nation for its audience. It had plenty of friends, and plenty of foes, and the more tragic parts of it were loudly applauded on the one hand and sincerely mourned over on the other. Everybody acknowledged the great ability of the actors, and not a few thought that the play would succeed, and become organic in dramatic history. But those who looked deeper than the surface, who saw beneath the gewgaws and the tinsel, and judged the performance on its merits, doubted its claims from the very first act of the representation. It was inhuman, and diabolical in its plot and character; it sought to deify treason, and to throw the garb of religion and patriotism over the most monstrous violations of moral law, the obligations of citizenship, and the rights and liberties of mankind. It was impossible, except with those whose conscience had been blunted by long participation in political crime and profligacy—to exalt a theme like this, involving as it did such enormous guilt, and delinquency—into the regions of human sympathy; and there were many who denounced it from the first, and called upon the Government to discountenance its pretentions, and upon the nation to protest against it as an insult offered to a free people.

It is true that their appeals to the Government were of no avail, and what is worse, that the Government by, and through every instrumentality at its command, helped the actors, and extolled the play; but they did this at the peril of popular violence, and the risk of being branded by the whole nation as infamous, as the aiders and abettors of a scheme for the demoralization not of English society alone, but of the world.

Their persistency, even to this hour, in a course of action so utterly opposed to the feelings and traditions of the English people, has at last covered them with the infamy which they challenged, and brought upon them the derision and contempt of mankind.

They have found that in spite of all their efforts, and their connivance with the plans and purposes of the rebels—in spite of the aids which they lent them in English dock-yards to build pirate vessels to prey upon our commerce, and the insolence with which they have dared to treat our own Government struggling with a mighty rebellion—that it was not within the range of their power—great as it confessedly is—either to compel their own nation to recognize the blasphemous principles upon which the rebel drama is founded, or to sustain it in the face of God, and civilization, against the persistent and indomitable armies of the Republic.

The intelligence of our recent victories has fallen in their midst like a bomb-shell, destroying their hopes, scattering the enemies of freedom, and driving them to despondency and despair. It will scatter, also, many a sagacious diplomatic scheme, with which the chief potentates of Europe have been amusing themselves during the past twelve months, pending the success of the rebellion. There is now, nor in England, nor in France, any hope for it expressed by the governments, or the press with the exception of the London *Times*, in the pay of Russia, and the London *Post*, in the pay of Lord Palmerston. Even these mercenary prints, which the highest bidder—barring the present interests with which they are connected—could at any time purchase, write as despondingly and gloomily as if they were attending the funeral of Satan, and all their machinations were buried in his coffin. The *Independence Belge*, and the special Russian organ, *Le Nord*, hang their columns in funeral crape, and abandon themselves to the shrieks and moans of despair, whilst the smaller fry of European journals, devoted to the same cause, have re-echoed the cry of the failure of the rebel play, and have put out the foot-lights. Long ago the London *Times* proclaimed that the fall of Vicksburg would close the drama of the rebellion—and no fitter intellect could be found in Europe to write its apotheosis.

GOV. REYNOLD'S LETTER.

The letter of Ex-Governor Reynolds of Illinois, to Jeff. Davis, seized among the papers of the great Conspirator, when our troops were at his plantation in Mississippi, is a model production for a Peace Democrat; and we are glad to know that the character of the writer and his present political affinities, do not belie the evidence that the letter gives. He is a Copperhead-ed "Union" man; he is sure that Lincoln is a tyrant and a usurper; he knows, with the Chicago organ of Secession, that this war for the unity of the country and the integrity of our institutions, is nothing more than organized murder; he has no doubt about the illegality of the Conscription and the unconstitutionality of the Proclamation; he swears that this is purely an abolition contest, and that white men are being slaughtered by thousands for the sake of the everlasting and inevitable negro. In a word, he is Copperhead, somewhat more notorious than his fellows, because his age and white hairs protect him; but not a whit better than ten thousands of others in the State who take their political inspiration from that conduit of treason and filth, the Chicago *Times*. His letter, as we before said, is a model letter, and he is a model "Democrat" of the modern school. Lest, then, any of our readers should have overlooked the precious document in yesterday's paper, or lest they should not have stopped to think of the difference between the talk of these Peace men when they are heard by the public and their sentiments when privately and confidentially expressed, we reprint it. As Gov. Reynolds is so prominent in this "Union Democracy" that is bawling "Abolition! Abolition!" at the heels of Gen. Logan and the men of his stamp let every Union man see that his political platform—identical with that of his fellows in crime—has a wide circulation:

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Dec. 28, 1860.

DEAR FRIENDS: I write to you because I cannot well avoid it. I am, in heart and soul, for the South, as they are right in the principles and possess the Constitution.

If the public mind will bear it, the seat of Government, the Government itself, and the army and navy, ought to remain with the South and the Constitution. I have been promulgating the above sentiment, although it is rather revolutionary. A provisional government should be established at Washington to receive the power of the out-going President, and for the President elect to take the oath of office out of slave territory.

Now I come to the point. *All the slave States must separate from the North and come together.* The free States will not concede an atom, but are bent on the destruction of slavery. Why, in God's name, cannot the Northern slave States see this fact, as clear as noonday before their eyes.

The general secession ought to be accomplished before the 4th of March. Mr. Buchanan deserves immortal honor for keeping down bloodshed. In one hour, by telegraph, he could order Fort Moultrie to fire on Charleston, and the war would rage over the Union. I am, in heart and soul, against war; but the best way to keep peace is to be able to defend yourselves.

If the slave States would unite and form a Convention, they might have the power to coerce the North into terms to amend the Constitution, so as to protect slavery more efficiently.

You will pardon this letter, as it proceeds from friendly motives, from your friend,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

To the Hon. Jeff. Davis and Ex-Governor Wm. Smith.

The Flag of the Elgin Battery.

The Elgin Battery, now located at Lebanon, (Ky.) on the 30th of July passed a series of resolutions relative to their flag, presented to them by E. H. Haddock, of Chicago, and which, the resolutions claim, was surreptitiously taken from them by Geo. W. Renwick, formerly captain of the Battery, who refuses to return it. The Battery boys threaten extreme measures if it is not returned, and are extremely indignant.

☞ Col Henry James, originally from New York, has been appointed Collector of the port of San Francisco, vice ex-Congressman Low, who has resigned to accept the nomination of the Republican party for Governor of the State.

THE JEFF. DAVIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from James Larmon, of Chicago, and Brodhead, of Pennsylvania.

Below we print two more letters of the Jeff. Davis correspondence—one from James Larmon, of Chicago, and the other from John Brodhead, of Pennsylvania. They are printed from the originals. We may premise that we have several more of the same sort coming:

CHICAGO, Jan. 14th, 1861.

Hon. Jefferson Davis:

DEAR SIR: Though I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, yet I hope you will do me the justice to think that I feel a great interest in the future of this nation. For the past fifty years it has guided the brightest hopes, not only of the American people, but of all mankind. That responsible station is about to be transferred to the fifteen Southern States. I will state a few facts as I think, rather than arguments.

These fifteen Southern States will secede. There will be no coercion by the Federal Government. Then if these fifteen States will adopt the present Federal Constitution, with such amendments as clearly define its spirit on slavery and the revenue laws. I know from your recent speeches that you can suggest with great ability such amendments. When the Southern States are established on this basis, INDIANA AND ALL THE STATES WEST WILL COME INTO THIS NEW CONFEDERACY. Its greatness would then be established both at home and abroad. Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York would come in as soon thereafter as would be desirable.

What the South ought to do and can do, is first: to establish the greatest nation that can be established on this continent. Then she can get at her convenience any surrounding country. Free trade and direct taxation is the true principles of government. In attaining this point great caution should be taken in forming commercial treaties with England and France. Crittenden's and Douglas' amendments to the Constitution will do, but the opposition of the Republicans will keep them out of reach. The South will then get in their stead, perhaps, what is better.

The Republicans now think the South will slough off with all the political diseases that afflict the country, and will then leave them in the full enjoyment of all the vitality the nation has, whilst the reverse is the fact. The South will take with it all the vital political force of the country, leaving the North with its political diseases.

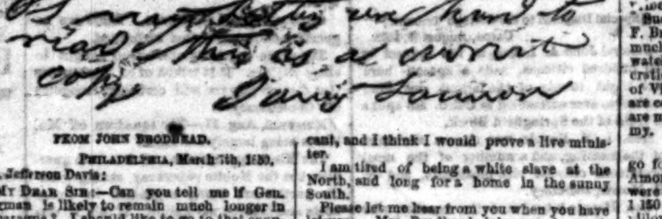
I think we have reached the point that if our present Government is to be continued at all, it must be reset up by the Southern States. The best men in the South should act and look to this end. Hon. Elijah Hise of Kentucky is the most capable and reliable man in that State to enlist to reach such a result. I know him well, but have no evidence of his present opinions. I hope and think the Southern people will act with caution in all they do. If so, in a few weeks we shall have nothing to contend for in the North but the Republican platform, but few will fight for that.

Yours truly, JAMES LARMON.

P. S. My letters are hard to read. This is a correct copy.

JAMES LARMON.

[The body of the letter is in a tolerable clerical hand, but the postscript is in his own handwriting, as follows:]



P.S. my letters are hard to read. This is a correct copy
James Larmon

FROM JOHN BRODHEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7th, 1860.

Mr. Jefferson Davis:

MY DEAR SIR:—Can you tell me if Gen. Larman is likely to remain much longer in Nicaragua? I should like to go to that country, and help open it to civilization and niggers. I could get strong recommendations from the President's present friends in Pennsylvania, for the place were the mission vacant, and I think I would prove a live minister.

I am tired of being a white slave at the North, and long for a home in the sunny South.

Please let me hear from you when you have leisure. Mrs. Brodhead joins me in sending kind remembrances to Mrs. Davis and yourself.

Sincerely and gratefully your friend

JOHN BRODHEAD.

Will England Stand by Canada?

Thos. D'Arcy McGee prints in the Toronto *Leader*, a bitter pro-slavery sheet, a remarkable communication upon military affairs in Canada. After duly praising national vigilance he applies the test to Canada and seriously asks the question whether England will stand by Canada in case "the avowed designs of the American Democracy against us, should be prosecuted to actual hostility." He follows up the inquiry with this significent statement:

> I am no alarmist, but neither can I shut my eyes to the signs of the times. At Rouse's Point—45 miles from this populous city, the heart of Canada, our neighbors have hurried to completion an immense new fortress—Fort Montgomery. The statesmen of Canada, ought to go to Quebec, via Rouse Point. They will see there a place of arms, destined to play a feeble part in the contemplated subjugation of their country. They will see, if they are permitted to enter, magazines capable of containing supplies for an army of 100,000 men, and barrack accommodation for a permanent garrison of 5,000. I speak upon no newspaper authority, upon no doubtful information, when I say that the plan contemplated at Washington for the invasion of Canada, is to march 100,000 men up to the district of Montreal—"to cut the connection between Upper and Lower Canada"—to abstain religiously from intermeddling in our local affairs, but to force a separation of the Provinces, by the mere force of an army of occupation, interposing its military barrier to their intercourse. What would follow such separation, rest assured, has not escaped their calculations.

McGee deduces from these discoveries of his, that the connection between Canada and England must be a real and not a nominal one. He urges that they must show to England that through British America lies the shortest and securest highway to Japan, China, India and Australia. He further claims that there should be a Crown Colony at Red River and a Crown Prince presiding over the destinies of the United Canadas. Then, he concludes, "our existence would be wrapped up in hers—our credit would come within one per cent. of hers—we would ride out this American storm by the same anchors of policy and power, which have held her fast, and never dragged from their firm grip of the planet, during all the European storms of eight hundred years.

A Secession Coward.

That dastard organ of secession, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, published a day or two ago, an article upon the gallant fighting General, John A. Logan, in the course of which it termed him a hireling and a loafer, and heaped upon him all sorts of abuse and invective, but no worse than the torrent of abuse it is daily pouring out upon our brave fellows in the field. The next day, however, the following appeared:

> A short article appeared in the *Enquirer* yesterday styling General John A. Logan a loafer, and speaking of him in other disrespectful terms. We regret its appearance in our columns, because it does General Logan great injustice. He has certainly shown himself to be no loafer during the war, having performed as much arduous and dangerous duty as any other officer in the service. We do not take the same view of the war, and the duty of the citizen under it, as General Logan, but that is no reason we should do him injustice. We can find, we apprehend, sufficient in his sentiments that are obnoxious to freemen, to censure him for, without accusing him of what does not belong to him.

This is exactly the system of tactics pursued by that paper. It attacks Union Generals and Union soldiers one day in the most outrageous and wanton manner, and then after the article has had its effect upon its Copperhead and secession crew, it retracts it. It will be remembered, that a short time ago, this same paper made a most dastardly attack upon soldier's wives, and when it found the whole community rising in indignation, skulked behind a retraction. There is a day of reckoning coming for such cowardly villifiers.

Crime in Ireland.

The last official report of the Inspector of Prisons in Ireland shows that the convictions in the year 1862 exceeded those of 1861 by one thousand, one hundred and eighteen, being 27,266 against 25,448. While the convictions of females at both assizes and quarter sessions increased by only eight per cent., the convictions of males increased seventeen per cent. Of the males twenty-two per cent. had undergone more than one imprisonment, and of the females thirty-seven per cent. had more than once been committed to jail. Sentences of death and penal servitude were passed in 1861 upon 258, and in 1862 upon 505. Of six sentenced to death two had their sentences commuted. More than a third of those who endured the punishment of penal servitude were sentenced for three years and under. Only three were sentenced for life. Four-fifths of the whole number sentenced to terms of imprisonment were for periods not exceeding a month, affording but an average duration of detention for each prisoner of eleven days and seven hours. The religious professions of prisoners were found to be nearly what they had been the previous year—that is, Church Protestants, 10.39 per cent; Presbyterians, 2.61 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 86.8 per cent.; "not ascertained," 0.7 per cent.

English Consistency.

Englishmen who write of American society never read their own statistics. The paupers in England and Wales are close upon one million, or one in twenty of the population. During the last year, 94,000 persons have been prosecuted for drunkenness, of whom 22,560 were women; 88,364 females have been imprisoned the past year, 15,000 of whom have been in prison before, and 3,000 more than ten times. Of the offences with which these lovely feminine Britons were charged, there were 30 cases of murder, 30 of manslaughter, 40 of burglary, 77 of housebreaking, 35 of robbery with violence, 17 of bigamy. What a charming female population!

Pennsylvania Politics.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia yesterday, an address to the people of the State was adopted. The address gives a half way support to the prosecution of the war, but deprecates emancipation, and, in fact, every other measure essential to successful operations against the enemy. A meeting of the democratic editors of the State was also held yesterday; they adopted resolutions clamoring for free speech, but did not utter a single word in rebuke of the rebellion.

Gen. Turchin.

Brig.Gen J. B. Turchin has been assigned, by Gen. Rosecrans, to the command of the 3d brigade, 4th division, 14th army corps, and is now at University Place, Tenn. The division is commanded by Gen. Reynolds, and the corps by Gen. Thomas. In his new capacity, as he has proved in all other stations, General Turchin will be an energetic, working, and fighting man. He could not be anything else.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

A Detestable and Blood-Thirsty Traitor—Open and Avowed Treason at a Democratic Meeting—They Keep Charging—Another Refutation—A Sunday-School Pic-Nic Invaded by Copperheads—Sanitary Supplies.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 14, 1863.

The Copperheads are holding meetings in various parts of the country, which they generally call pic-nics. At many of those, after the speeches, &c., the faithful are invited to drill. I have before me a Democratic paper, the Piatt County *Conservative*, which says of these drills:

> "Training under the militia law, where all parties could take part, would be all right enough, but training by party organizations, such as we have no reason to doubt is going on in various parts of the State, is absolutely wrong, whether its object be treasonable or patriotic. We hear of men drilling in different parts of the State for the purpose of "resisting the draft," of "resisting arbitrary arrests," of "maintaining the laws," &c. In the first case, a man must be a fool for want of sense, to engage in it. It is simply treason for a man to resist the execution of a law of Congress by force, and no man of sense can expect to succeed in such resistance. It brings nothing but bloodshed to the neighborhood and ruin to the persons engaged."

At one of these pic-nics held at Hickory Grove, Bond county, a few days since, Robt. Davis, esq., a leading Democrat of those parts, and son of late Hon. James M. Davis, (Long Pin), a distinguished Whig politician in old times, made the most violent and traitorous speech I have ever read, and I learn it is one of a series of similar efforts made by the same person.

Those Democratic prints which have been denying my statements as to the character of these meetings, and of the secret society under whose auspices they are held, will please make a note of this speech. I publish it as a part of the record which I commenced during the session of the Constitutional Convention in this city, and which I mean to keep up as long as there is a traitor to expose or treason to denounce. But to Mr. Davis' speech. It will be seen that six persons who were present and heard, testify to the statements made in it:

BRIEF EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF ROBERT DAVIS, AT HICKORY GROVE, BOND CO., ILL.

Mr. Davis said: Why is it that you are arming and drilling and preparing for battle? Why are you here with your revolvers buckled on, ready for the fight? It is because you are oppressed, persecuted, and your dearest rights and liberties taken from you.

Lincoln is a tyrant, has perverted the Government, has driven the South from the Union, has deluged the country in blood, and on the ruins of liberty and right has reared a most despicable despotism.

All in authority under the President are only menial satraps of Abe Lincoln, the first Emperor of the United States.

Lincoln is a perjured man. He took an oath to support the constitution of the United States, but broke it by his emancipation proclamation; broke it by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*; broke it by arbitrary arrests and imprisonment, and the punishment of innocent men; broke it by declaring martial law in Kentucky, where no war existed, for the purpose of carrying elections by preventing Democrats from voting, for which purpose he caused soldiers to take possession of the polls and allow no one to vote who would not take an oath that he was an unconditional Union man, and would support the Administration, and broke it by trying to enforce most odious "conscription act," in trying to drag 300,000 men into the abominable negro war against their will.

Lincoln has also flooded the country with a spurious currency—not money, but green-backs.

He has not only freed the negroes, given them even the right to fight in the United States service, and hold non-commissioned offices, but he has made them equal to a white man, by ordering that if a negro be sold into slavery after being taken prisoner from our ranks, a white man shall be made to labor on the public works during the war. If he is hung, a white man shall be hung in retaliation.

He has denied us free speech, suppressed newspapers, and banished not only men but helpless women and children, to the South for trivial offences.

After all the grievances of the last two years, which we have protested against, yet endured, he has come to the finishing stroke. He will drag from us 300,000 men, not to fight rebels, but to control elections, prevent Democrats from voting, and establish a military despotism for the perpetuation of his heroes, whatever may be the voice of the people. Shall they have the 300,000 men? (The crowd shouted "Never! never! not a man!")

Never, nay, never go, but fight at home. Arm, drill and prepare; and when the draft comes, you come with your rifles, shotguns and revolvers; *meet it at your doors, and fight it to the death!*

It is unconstitutional and must be resisted, and though every court in the United States should decide it constitutional, we know that it is not, and will resist it to the last man. Never be drafted! Sweep the country with destruction, cover it with dead men until every rivulet and stream flows with blood, rather than be drafted. (Applause.)

We have 100,000 men armed and ready for the fight! Our enemies are also strong. We must not underrate them. They are arming and drilling to meet us. The struggle may be bloody. But if we are ready and brave, and true to ourselves, we must and will conquer. This tyrannical Government must and will be put down.

And to you Abolitionists, you *Union* men, let me say: Keep out of the way of the machine, for if you do not it will go straight over you. Let us alone. Keep your mouths shut. Tell no tales. Let us and Old Abe fight it out, and you are all right. We will not hurt you! But you once go to giving information, and hounding around Government officers, and you will come home to find your houses in ashes, and yourselves full of bullets. And if you do not take steps to prevent the enforcement of the draft, for every man who is dragged into the service, one of you shall pay the penalty.

The Abolitionists have mobbed us and torn up our printing presses. How did they feel when the New York mob tore up their's? They have held the cup to us, now we will press it to their lips, and make them drink it to the dregs; drink it until they fall dead.

He said, in conclusion: That his uncle, F. M. Davis, would speak when he was done; that he was in the wrong; that he was trying to be a War Democrat; trying to pull two strings at once; trying to be a war man and a Democrat; which was impossible, and that he would fail. He asked the crowd not to disturb his uncle, but if they did not like to hear him, to go home.

The undersigned were on the ground, and listened to the above, to the best of our recollection: J. M. Cooksey, Edwin S. Rusberry, Henry Hamsberger, Henry Haake, J. B. Michael, Levi Hamsberger.

T. M. Davis spoke, but the crowd disturbed him by making a noise, giving him the lie, &c. They finally invited him to desist. He sat down amid the hurrahs, threats, &c., of the crowd.

Mr. Edwards made a short address, concluding by inviting them all to drill on the 8th inst., &c.

Mr. Davis asserts that they (K. G. C.'s) have 100,000 men already enrolled and armed. I think, however, that he puts the figures too high, although I have heard others and seen letters from those who professed to know, who put the number at those figures. At the meeting of the Grand Castle in this city, on the 10th of June last, however, the returns from all the castles in the State only footed up 40,000. Since then, however, great exertions have been made, and probably from 20,000 to 25,000 have been added, so that 60,000 or 65,000 is the grand total of the order in the State. I have no doubt, however, that they are armed, as Mr. Davis asserts. No man is admitted to the order unless he promises to furnish himself with arms. If he cannot do so, they are provided for him.

A gentleman, by the by, from Cass county, informs me that the K. G. C.'s of Virginia have held a meeting and passed a resolution not to allow the Union men to have their mass meeting, advertised to come off on the 25th inst., but to prevent it by armed force. We will see.

THEY KEEP CHARGING—ANOTHER REFUTATION.

The *Register*, and other Copperhead organs, have repeatedly charged that the Governor has been doing nothing towards procuring credit to Illinois for soldiers from the State enlisted in Missouri regiments. The following letter will show the falsity of the charge:

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10, 1863.

COLONEL—As a result of conversations with Col. Loomis, Assistant Adjutant General of Illinois, had in May last, and of communications with yourself at different periods since, for the purpose of interchanging facilities, which would enable us to determine the exact number of Illinoisans and Missourians enlisted in the regiments of each State, I am preparing and sending to Missouri regiments in the United States service "Description Rolls," which will show the place of residence of each officer and enlisted man at date of enlistment, and be conclusive testimony upon which credits can be given to townships or counties for all men furnished for the war.

The rolls now in my office are the United States mustering rolls, only giving the place of enlistment of each soldier. I cannot, therefore give you as full information as you are enabled to furnish me by the completeness of your description rolls.

I enclose you herewith, however, an abstract showing as correctly as can be procured from the muster rolls of this office, the number of men enlisted in Missouri regiments from Illinois. You will perceive that it mentions the number of regiment, letter of company, and township where each enlistment is made, showing an aggregate of 4,255 men.

Every effort will be made to secure the precise information which is desired; and I doubt not, I will be at C. within a very short time, to give you the name and place of residence of every Illinoisan enlisted in Missouri regiments since the commencement of the war, and will most cordially co-operate with you in securing to our respective States the credit justly due, and have the same so satisfactorily stated that each community will acknowledge the justice of any apportionment of a draft that may be ordered by the General Government.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
JOHN B. GRAY,
Adj't Gen. of Missouri.

To Col. ALLEN C. FULLER, Adj't Gen. of Illinois.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC INVADED BY COPPERHEADS.

I learn from a gentleman from Morgan county, that a Sunday School pic-nic which came off at Prentiss Grove on Friday of last week, was disturbed by about forty or fifty Copperheads, many of whom carried arms. They shouted for Jeff. Davis, groaned for the Union, &c. At one time a collision was feared, the Copperheads drawing up in line at the opposite side of the crowd. The Sheriff commenced to harangue the Union people present, but was told to get his own partizans to keep the peace, that they wanted to fight, and were prepared for it. Finally quiet was restored. During the day, eight or nine fights took place, in one of which a young man named Campbell was knocked down and badly beaten. Those who took part in the pic nic were principally from Jacksonville.

Such men as Cyrus Epler, John Henry, B. F. Bristow, and T. Springer, are stirring up much bad blood in that county, and need watching. The speeches they make at Democratic pic nics might do very well for the soil of Virginia or South Carolina just now, but are certainly out of place in Illinois. They are meant to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

SANITARY SUPPLIES

go forward to the army in large quantities. Among the articles forwarded the past week were 1,200 towels and napkins, 1,300 shirts, 1,150 pairs of drawers, 165 pairs of socks, 300 pillows, 500 pillow cases, 3,200 lbs. dried fruit, 170 quarts canned fruit, 900 lbs. codfish, 800 lbs. herring, 360 handkerchiefs, 1,800 palm-leaf fans, 250 tin cups and basins, and 378 sheets. Doubtless much self denial has been exercised in the collection of these articles. The great need of the army at present is vegetables.

ZETA.

The Curiosities of Exemption.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The daily scenes at the offices of the Provost Marshal are extremely bizarre and interesting. The curiosities of human character are there exhibited in all their variety. The present business of the Marshals and their surgeons is the reception and examination of military substitutes, and of parties claiming exemption from the draft.

About seventy cases per day are disposed of by each Marshal. All have a busy time of it. At Captain Lehman's office yesterday we watched the process in its various forms. The experience here shows the fact that the two infirmities most common among men in cities are hemorrhoids (piles) and rupture in its various forms. On account of these two affections fully three fourths of the applicants for exemption receive their discharge. Rupture is an affection that is in its very nature incurable. Its effects may be palliated, but a ruptured man could not possibly perform a soldier's duty. Very bad cases of hemmorrhoids are equally disqualificatory for military service.

In examining substitutes the most rigid scrutiny is exercised. Many attempts at fraud are made. Men unfit for service sell themselves as substitutes, foolishly supposing themselves able to conceal their infirmities. They little know the ordeal through which they must pass. They entirely overlook the fact that a surgeon, in five minutes, can overhaul them as a watchmaker overhauls a watch. There is abundant attempt at fraud all around. Drafted men claim disqualification on the ground of disability, and men who want substitute money endeavor to conceal their ailments. Both call into practice the utmost skill of the surgeon making the examination.

The substitute, upon presenting himself for acceptance, is taken into a room, where he disrobes himself. The surgeon begins with his teeth, and examines his whole body down to his toes. The examination is even more searching than the examination of an applicant for a policy of insurance upon his life by a life insurance company's surgeon. If the front teeth are gone, so that the man cannot bite off a cartridge paper he cannot be accepted for infantry service. He may do for a trooper. Every limb is examined. If the lungs are unsound, the temperament apoplectic, or the system wasting, the government does not want the man, either as a volunteer, a conscript, or substitute.

The applicant is made to throw himself into various attitudes. His toes and fingers must be practically perfect. He is made to pick up a grain of corn from the ground without bending his knees; to stand upon the points of his toes, and to show that he is perfect in his anatomy. If he stands this test he is accepted, and a release is given to the man who brings him. The substitute then receives his money, and is given into the custody of a guard. He is then a United States soldier for three years.

At Capt. Lehman's office yesterday, we saw some humorous incidents. A man, about 40 years of age, came limping into the office. He wanted exemption.

"What ails your leg?" was the first question.

"Why, it's stiff, that air leg is. It's been stiff nigh on two year."

"What makes it stiff?"

"Why, I reckon it's the rheumatiz, Doctor. That leg aint got no more joint in it than a crowbar."

"Well, we'll see. Step outside there, and we'll look at you."

"Oh, you needn't give yourselves no trouble. I kin jest roll up my trousers leg right here."

"We don't do matters that way. Walk into that room. We want to see that leg, perhaps we can cure it. We've performed some remarkable cures lately.

The man didn't want to go into the room, but saw there a guard at hand likely to enforce the order. So he went in. He stripped, exposing a very dirty hide to the sunlight. The doctor looked at the leg, and formed his own conclusions. He asked the man more questions, and received positive answer that the limb was immovably stiffened, the result of rheumatism.

"You must take ether, my man. I can cure you of this stiffness," said the doctor.

"I reckon you hain't got no right to do nothin' of that kind," said the man. "I come here with a stiff leg. You can see I hant fit for sogerin', no how, and you haint got no right to pizen me, neither."

"We waive the right to prevent sneaks and liars from evading the duty of every citizen, and we are going to test the truth of what you have been saying."

The man grew very ugly. The sponge of ether was brought and applied, but he pushed it away. Five men were required at last to hold him down, but the ether was applied, and the man at last rendered insensible. To accomplish this required a full bottle of ether. The surgeon was satisfied the man was shamming. About his leg there was not the least rigidity. It was in all respects perfect. When he came to consciousness the man was told that until his substitute was procured he was considered a conscript. He was exceedingly surprised that his deception was unmasked.

Another man followed him, who wished to be a substitute, upon whose limbs were big nodules, like spavins upon a horse. He was an Irishman. The doctor saw at a glance that he was unsound, and dismissed him, with a sharp reproof for his stupidity in presenting himself.

The next was a little man who claimed to be ruptured. The removal of his clothing disclosed a truss with pads about as big as tea saucers, large enough to cover a first class rupture upon the Belgian giant. The doctor could find no signs of any rupture, but as a rupture sometimes descends or recedes, the man was told to sit down for a while. In half an hour, if it existed, it would be perceptible. The man sat down, *in puris naturalibus*, upon a chair, trembling like a leaf. But the rupture didn't show itself. The surgeon said that if he could bring a respectable medical certificate of rupture, it should have due weight. The man left, saying he would get it. He appeared honest.

Out of about thirty whom we thus saw examined yesterday morning, more than a dozen were badly ruptured, a fact which shows that dealers in trusses do a lively business. One fellow had voluntarily relinquished his front teeth to escape conscription. To his unutterable dismay he was accepted *for cavalry service*. He was evidently a coward. When he found himself caught, his knees smote together, and his face paled to the whiteness of the paper on which the surgeon wrote his name and condition. He was in splendid health. The gums from which the sound teeth had been violently drawn had not yet receded into position. Very few colored men apply for release. When drawn, they go, or else bring substitutes, and few of them do this.

The Big Gun at Charleston—What It Can Do.

The Washington *Republican* says:

The breaching power of the 10 inch 200 pounder Parrott rifled gun, now about to be used against the brick walls of Fort Sumter, will be best understood by comparing it with the ordinary 24 pounder siege gun, which was the largest gun employed for breaching fortifications during the Italian war.

A 24-pounder round shot, which starts with a velocity of 1,625 feet per second, strikes an object at the distance of 3,500 yards with a velocity of about 300 feet per second.

The 10-inch rifle three-hundred pound shot has an initial velocity of 1,111 feet, and has afterwards a remaining velocity of 700 feet, per second at a distance of 3,500 yards.

From well known mechanical laws, the resistance which these projectiles are capable of overcoming is equal to 33,750 pounds and 1,014,150 pounds, raised one foot in a second respectively. Making allowances for the difference of the diameters of these projectiles, it will be found that their penetrating power will be as 1 to 10.6.

The penetration of the 24 pounder shot at 3,500 yards, in brick work, is 42 inches. The penetration of the 10-inch projectile will therefore be between six and seven feet into the same material.

To use a more familiar illustration—the power of the 10 inch rifle shot at the distance of 3,500 yards may be said to be equal to that of the united blows of 200 sledge hammers, weighing 100 pounds each, falling from a height of ten feet, and acting upon a drill ten inches in diameter.

Late News from Charleston.

A letter to the *New South*, dated Morris Island, August 6th, says:

The troops do not seem to suffer at all from the climate. Barren, sandy, with no shade, Morris Island was at first, rated a disagreeable spot by the troops, but longer acquaintance has resulted in very favorable opinions. If there are no trees, the sea breezes sweep across the Island uninterruptedly; if the sand bluffs are disagreeable to travel over, the beach is one of the finest in the world, wide enough for a general thoroughfare, solid and smooth as a marble floor. At Folly Island the water is disagreeable and unhealthy; here, the absence of all vegetation renders it clear and sweet. The camps are well policed, and if they care well for themselves there need be no serious sickness among the troops.

In General Gilmore's marquee are three elegant flags which have been captured on this Island. Two belonged to the 21st South Carolina, one of the old and the other the new style. The old one has "Pocotaligo" inscribed on it and was captured by private Roper Coundlow, Company E, 6th Connecticut, on the 10th ult., after shooting the rebel color-bearer.

Our lines have been steadily advanced under a hot fire from the enemy, with scarcely a casualty. Not one has been reported for two days. Our advance is now only about six hundred yards from Fort Wagner.

Our batteries and the fleet allow the enemy but very little rest. Occasionally there has been very sharp and continuous firing, and on one or two occasions the Wagnerites have responded vigorously for a few moments, as if enraged at the effect of our shells, but the principal shelling is from Sumter, Fort Johnson and its outworks, and Battery Gregg.

Col. James Montgomery, while commanding in the trenches, Lieut. Col. Abbott and Major Henderson, of the 7th New Hampshire, had a very narrow escape a day or two since, from a spherical shot, which burst directly over their heads; and there is scarcely an officer who has been at the front without some similar adventure. No officer has been wounded, however, since my last letter. Maj. Henderson, of the 7th New Hampshire, had a narrow escape one night in a trench, near the front, which, I believe, has not been chronicled in the *New South*. He was sitting in the trench, with several others, when an immense projectile from the rebel works struck in the bank directly behind them, tipping over half a cart load of dirt upon them, and nearly burying them up. Major Henderson found himself firmly fixed in the sand, with the elongated ten inch implement of destruction lying up against his shoulder. Supposing it to be a shell, unable to stir an inch, the Major's sensations, from the time of discovering the projectile until he became convinced that it was a solid shot, can better be imagined than described.

Carlyle's "Iliad."

The following is the entire contribution of Mr. Carlyle to the August number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, of which we made mention yesterday:

ILIA (AMERICANA) IN NUCE.

PETER *of the North (to* PAUL *of the South)*—"Paul, you unaccountable scoundrel, I find you hire your servants for life, not by the month or year, as I do! You are going straight to Hell, you ——!"

PAUL—"Good words, Peter! The risk is my own; I am willing to take the risk. Hire you your servants by the month or day, and get straight to Heaven; leave me to my own method."

PETER—"No, I won't. I will beat your brains out first!" *(And is trying dreadfully ever since, but cannot yet manage it.)*

May, 1863. T. C.

German Newspapers.

[From the Illinois Farmer for July.]

Very many of our farmers hire German help, both in the house and the field.

Germans are social people and like company. They are also great readers, and generally like to spend their leisure time in reading. Where reading is not to be had, of course, they must make the best of it, and Sundays and other leisure spells are improved in visiting about from one farm to another, or in going to the village grog-shops or beer saloons.

A good preventative to this is to take a German newspaper for their especial benefit, you will find it to pay in the end, as you will find your hands where they should be, ready to work, instead of strolling about the neighborhood. For the last dozen years we have pursued this course with both pleasure and profit. The Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, of Chicago, is at the head of the German press in the West, and well worthy your confidence. Try it for six months and you will be convinced of the truth of our statements.

Look to your hired men and see that they at least have plenty of reading, if it will not pay for yourself and family, it will pay well to get it for them. One good steady hand who is always in his place, is worth two of your roving ones.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The large warehouse of Graff & Webster, at El Paso, on the Illinois Central Road, was destroyed by fire, with its contents, on Thursday last.

—Take a clean glass bottle and put in a small quantity of finely pulverized alum. Then fill the bottle with spirits of wine. The alum will be perfectly dissolved by the alcohol, and in clear weather the liquid will be as transparent as the purest water. On the approach of rain or cloudy weather, the alum will be visible in a flaky, spiral cloud in the center of the fluid, reaching from the bottom to the surface. This is a clean, simple and beautiful barometer, and is placed within the reach of all who wish to possess one. For simplicity of construction, this is altogether superior to the frog barometer in general use in Germany.

—James H. Whitten, one of the New York rioters, who led the mob against the *Tribune* office, has been tried and convicted, and is now awaiting his sentence. His counsel, as might have been expected, was a Southerner, R. S. Tharin, formerly a partner of Wm. L. Yancey.

—The gold coinage at the mint during July was $163,104.80, almost all in double eagles. The silver coinage, almost all half dollars, was $25,300.72; and of cents $25.000, making a total coinage of 2,558,784 pieces of the value of $213,665 60.

—Among the drafted men in Bangor, Me., were two clergymen, Rev. Mr. Everett of the Unitarian, and Rev. Mr. Goodwin of the Episcopal Church; Charles P. Stetson, County Attorney; A. D. Manson, Representative to the last Legislature; Francis E. Tower, Teacher of the Boys' High School; Wm. H. S. Lawrence, one of the Clerks of the Board of Enrollment, and many others well known.

—John Smith—plain John Smith—is not very high sounding; it does not suggest aristocracy; it is not the name of any hero in dime novels; and yet it is good, strong and honest. Transferred to other languages it seems to climb the ladder of respectability. Thus in Latin, it is Johannes Smithus; the Italians smooth it off into Giovanni Smithi; the Spaniards render it Juan Smithus; the Dutchman adopts it as Hans Schmidt; the French flatten it out into Jean Smeets; and the Russians sneezes and barks Johnloff Smittowski. When John Smith gets into the trade at Canton, he becomes Jahon Shimmit; if he clambers about Mount Hecla, the Icelanders say he is Jahne Smithson; if he trades among the Tuscaroras, he becomes Ton QuSmittia; in Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittiweiski; should he wander among the Welsh mountains, they talk of Jibon Schmidd; when he goes to Mexico, he is booked as Jontli F'Smitti; if, of classic turn, he lingers among Greek ruins, he turns to Ion Smikton; and, in Turkey, he is utterly disguised as Yoe Seef.

—The following are among the persons drafted in Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday: Rev. Messrs. Patterson, Eddie and Davies, of the Universalist, Episcopalian and Baptist denominations; Ald. J. H. Broughton; F. W. Miller, editor of the *Chronicle*; Joshua L. Foster, editor of the *States and Union*; and Lewis W. Brewster, of the *Journal*; Horace Webster, attorney at law; Albert L. Jones, millionaire;) and a son of Ex-Governor Goodwin, who was recently exempted in Charlestown, Mass.

—Several new commercial and railway schemes are spoken of in Egypt. Among the latter, the project of a central Egyptian Railway promises success.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Ten Frenchmen kill themselves every day. Statistics show that 300,000 have thus died in France within the present century.

—The income of the corporation of the city of London for 1862 was £216,844, most of which arises from property belonging to the city.

—Somebody in Germany has invented a bed which has a musical inside; it lulls you to sleep with soft music, and wakes you up with a strain with anything but a "dying fall" to it.

—Two petrified men have been found near Castlemaine, in Australia. They were in a sitting posture—veins, muscles, finger-nails, teeth, &c., all perfect. One had a stone ax by his side.

—A recent report to the English Commissioner of Lunacy, by Dr. Connolly, says that "it is remarkable that there is yet no adequate provision, in any English asylum or institution, for the insane of the middle classes."

—*Punch* says that the King of Dahomey intends to send a deputation to England remonstrating against white slavery there, as illustrated in the case of a London milliner's girl killed by want of sleep and air.

—The *Spectator* (London) says that at a Mormon meeting in Cardiff, Wales, the audience were witnesses to the miraculous motions of strange small figures about the floor. An irreverent lady pocketed one of these articles, which proved to be a small white paper pared with a little frog inside.

—English sinners "may be happy yet." An establishment has been opened in England where people can buy penitential physical torture. You may pay to see the agonies of the pious also. And, best of all, a doctor attends to tell folks exactly where the *ne plus ultra* of torture is situated. *The Press*, who tells the story, refers to this modern idea as an instance of "British eccentricity."

—A London man has been walking in the water. He put an air-tight vessel on his breast and another on his back—both worn under his clothes. He had also a sort of small paddle on each foot, fixed so that when his foot moved forward the paddle moved sideways, and when the paddle was subjected to a lateral pressure it offered a flat surface to the water. This arrangement enabled him to walk with ease. The propellers or paddles were invented by a Mr. Stewart—and the whole affair may be worth the attention of some enterprising person on this side of the Atlantic.

—The Berlin *Musical Gazette* relates the following: "Not long since the theatre of Hanover was preparing to perform Wagner's 'Reinzi,' when Niemen (the tenor), who was to appear on horseback, declared that he would not sing unless the King of Hanover's white horse was placed at his disposal. The case was made known to his Majesty. The King smiled, and gave orders that the horse should be placed at the singer's disposal, and during the whole week following Niemen might be seen every day about noon gravely parading the most aristocratic quarter of the city, mounted on the King's charger."

The Interview of Generals Banks and Grant.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Era.]

We were quietly proceeding on our journey, when, about eleven o'clock at night, two bullets came whizzing over the boat, followed by a volley of perhaps half a dozen muskets, doing no damage and frightening no one. We had a six-pounder on board, which was soon placed in position, and two shells were fired, exploding quite as harmlessly, probably, as had the musketo of the guerillas. On our way back we gave them another shell. The plantation where this occurred was said to have belonged formerly to President Zachary Taylor. If so, it was a vile desecration of the soil that belonged to that stout and true-hearted patriot. It seems to us that when these outrages are committed, the house and building should at once be destroyed. In this way the rascals will find it is not a paying game to fire upon the flag of the United States, and we shall hear no more of it.

On Saturday morning we arrived at Vicksburg. Every eye was strained with intense interest and curiosity, as the spires of that homely town of bluffs loomed up before us. Col Regan, of Gen. Grant's staff, who has recently visited this department, and who returned with our party, and Capt. R. T. Dunham, of Gen. Banks' staff, proceeded to the headquarters of Gen. Grant, to inform him of the arrival of Gen. Banks. Gen. Grant, with some members of his staff, immediately came on board our vessel, and those of us who had never seen the hero of Vicksburg now had an opportunity to do so. He is a quiet, unostentatious man, who looks no more like the generality of published portraits than did Julius Cæsar.

It was a sight of historical interest, and one that deserved to be perpetuated in the most enduring colors of art, when Gen. Grant and Gen. Banks, the two liberators of the Mississippi, shook hands on the deck of the Crescent, at the foot of those bluffs that were but recently frowning with deadly guns, ready to hurl their destructive missiles at any vessel bearing the stars and stripes that should venture within their range. What greater victories for peaceful commerce, for national unity, for human freedom and the rights of man, were ever achieved, than those which enabled the Crescent to steam up to the wharf of Vicksburg.

After a brief interview between the Generals, the party mounted the horses and rode out to examine the works of Vicksburg. They are more extensive than those of Port Hudson, but, (as we were assured by good judges, and so it appeared to us,) not so well constructed. Beyond is a range of hills, along which a line of earth marked the position of our troops. Often we found high positions, which enabled our artillery to sweep the enemy's works. The approaches were in several instances, particularly on General McPherson's part of the line, brought up to the very parapet, as at Port Hudson.

The Peterhof Case—An Appeal Probable.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

"I hear that it is the intention of those interested in the Peterhof to carry the case up to a higher court. The decision just rendered against the vessel and cargo is claimed to be unwarranted, and to rest on no good basis. Suspicion, it is alleged, was largely employed in making up the verdict, and vigorous measures to upset it will be made before the captors are allowed a division of the spoils. Should the judgment of a higher court be also adverse to the vessel and cargo (which I will add, is not anticipated), then Her Majesty's government will be importuned to take action in the matter. Rumors have been current that the vessel would be demanded without an appeal to a higher court, but they were probably unfounded."

Anecdotes of Negro Fidelity.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10, 1863.

Let me tell you of a case which shows how the negro women have asserted their womanhood in this war. When the rebel cavalry under Stuart rushed into Rockville, Maryland, in the latter part of June, they found a wounded captain and lieutenant of the Union army in the hospital there. A slave woman, who was nursing them, spied the dirty gray-coats of the rebels, and instead of running to take care of herself, as my informant did—a very respectable Union man—she secured the lieutenant under her trundle-bed in an adjoining room, but was not quick enough to get the captain out of the way. He was captured and paroled on the spot. The rebel officer, who had been informed by one of the rebel sympathizers that there was a lieutenant in the house, came up blusteringly to the negress, and holding a pistol to her head, demanded to know where the missing soldier was, threatening to blow her brains out if she did not tell.

"Blow away, sir!" said the quiet heroine. Astonished at such insolence, the officer asked her who she was. She told him she was a slave belonging to so and so. "If you don't tell me where that soldier is, we will take you down South and put you to picking cotton." "The Yankees are strong enough, I reckon, sir, to keep me, a poor negro, from going down there to pick cotton," she replied, with provoking calmness. "I will arrest you, you wench, for your insolence," said the rebel officer. "I wish you would, sir, for I am very tired and want to rest." The rebel burst out into a loud laugh, and left the imperturbable negro, in despair at her resolute conduct, to look after some one else.

Another case of fidelity in a negro man, the slave and coachman of Judge Bowie, Chief Justice of our Court of Appeals, deserves to be recorded. This man had drawn up the carriage for his master at a neighbor's house, where the Judge was sojourning, but, on observing the "gray backs" in the distance, he instantly turned his horses and hurried back to his master's residence in the country, to which he escaped, and where he made haste to hide the horses and many other valuable things belonging to the Judge. Fortunately, the rebels did not go in that direction; but the diligence of the slave would have saved many things had they gone there. Judge Bowie was caught by the rebels, and was compelled to walk for several miles, and then released. This is Southern chivalry!

The Graduating Class of the Bowdoin College.

At the late Commencement of the Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., the Chronicler of the Graduating Class gave the following interesting statistics:

Greatest number present during any one term	45
Least	37
Number present ever since entering	11
" every term of the course	11
Number intending to study Law	17
" " " Divinity	5
" " " Medicine	5
" " " Agriculture	1
" " " "Bugs"	1
" " teach	1
" undecided	6
Number who have entered the army	6

Politically, the class stands—Republican, 28; Democrats, 10; Abolitionists, 2; Bell men, 7.

The Class is religiously—Orthodox, 18; Unitarian, 7; Baptist, 3; Episcopalian, 3; Methodist, 2; Universalist, 1; Quaker, 1; Mormon, 1; Infidel 1; Professors of Religion, 12.

The parentage of the class is as follows:

Sons of Farmers	23
" Lawyers	3
" Merchants	3
" Profs. or teachers	2
" Physicians	2
" Scattering	5

The oldest man in the class is 29 years, 5 mos., 8 days. The youngest man in the class is 18 years, 9 mos., 8 days.

Average of the class	22 yrs. 10 mos.
The heaviest man weighs	183 lbs.
The lightest " "	126 lbs.
Average weight	150 lbs.
Tallest man	6 ft. 2 inches.
Shortest man	5 ft. 5 inches.
Average	5 ft. 8 inches.
Smallest weight lifted	295 lbs.
Largest	811 lbs.
Smallest weight held at arms length	22 lbs.
Largest weight held at arm's length	61 lbs.
Number who smoke habitually	5
" " " occasionally	13
" " " all the time	1
" " drink whisky	7
" " Sambucl	17
Number who chew	5
" neither chew, drink or smoke	8
" are engaged	12
" have been once	3
" seven times	1
" want to be engaged	1
" engaged to Brunswick ladies	0
" want to be	1
of punsters	1
" ladies' men	1
who sing	10
" try to sing and can't	1
" never try	25

FROM NORTHERN IOWA.

Dunleith Route to McGregor—Politics—Crops—McGregor Western Railway.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Aug. 14, 1863.

It seems to me that if the traveling public generally understood the superiority of the Dunleith route to this place, over that of any other in the point of pleasure, they would patronize it more extensively. By taking the 9.10 p. m. train on the G. & C. U. R. R., you may enjoy a splendid night's rest on the cars, and arrive in Dunleith in time to take one of the Minnesota Packet Co.'s splendid boats and arrive here at 4 p. m. There are no "sand-bars" between here and Dubuque, and the trip is made without detention.

Politics already run high here, though the "Cops." have been laboring under the misfortune of being unable to "see" their candidate for Governor. Gen. F. Tuttle, however, is finally nominated, and unless he declines, which I have heard he will do, there will be a spirited canvas, otherwise not. The late political imbroglio among the Copperheads, however, has had this effect; it has forever destroyed the infamous Mahony's power as a politician. The Copperheads even have discovered at last that he is nothing but a low, unscrupulous, selfish politician, with whom the success of his party is subordinate to his own aggrandizement and love of notoriety. The pressure of public opinion has compelled his withdrawal from the *Herald* and he is now busily engaged in setting the pins for the Sheriffality of Dubuque county. The opposition to his nomination is very bitter in his own party, though he may succeed through his popularity with the Irish, who form a large proportion of the inhabitants of that nest of toryism and treason. The letter of Mr. Fisher declining the nomination was a most withering rebuke to the Mahony wing of the party, inasmuch as it intimated pretty plainly that he was not fairly nominated, and that Gen. Tuttle had been defrauded out of the nomination. Mr. Fisher's course was a rare act of honesty among the "Cops," and entitles him to praise.

Harvest is about over, and has been a most bounteous one. The result is, that farmers and business men are feeling in good spirits, and all anticipate a busy fall. I am informed that there will be but one grade of wheat from Northern Iowa this season—No. 1, and therefore your grain inspectors will have a light task.

The McGregor Western Railway is progressing slowly on account of the scarcity of hands during harvest. This difficulty, however, will soon be remedied, and the road will go rapidly forward.

IDAHO TERRITORY.—Governor Wallace and Secretary Daniels left Portland, Oregon, by boat, on the 4th ultimo, to organize the new territory of Idaho. The design is to get the new government into operation immediately, and elect a delegate to represent the territory in the next Congress.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State.
☞ The best ventilated Theatre in the world.

THE SEVEN SISTERS,
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
Fourth and positively the Last Week of
MR. J. E. McDONOUGH,
And the Gorgeous Extravaganza
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
OR, THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY.

The most successful piece ever produced in Chicago, having been witnessed, during the last three weeks, by over 25,000 persons. Go and see it. It will be repeated every evening during the week, and on

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT TWO O'CLOCK,
SEVEN SISTERS MATINEE
Will be given for the accommodation of Families who are unable to attend with their children in the evening.
☞ In active preparation, with entire new Scenery and Wonderful Effects, the great drama of DOT.

BRYAN HALL.—Extraordinary Event. Positively for four nights only, commencing WEDNESDAY, August 19th, 1863.
THE HERMAN, McALLISTER AND DE VERE.
Unrivalled combination from the principal European Theatres and Opera Houses, and recently from the Academies of Music, New York City, Boston and Philadelphia.
HERMAN, the Physicist and first Prestidigitateur.
McALLISTER, the younger, the great world renowned and distinguished, pre-eminent ambidextrous Prestidigitateur.
MISS EMILY DE VERE,
The beautiful American Cantatrice, Pianist and Retro Reminiscent Prestidigitatress.
Prices of admission 50 cents to gallery and body of hall, and Children 25 cents.
Doors open at 7½; Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK
ASSOCIATION.
The formal opening of the grounds of this Association will take place
August 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1863.
Fifteen Hundred Dollars
WILL BE PAID IN PURSES AS FOLLOWS:

Tuesday, August 25th,
A purse of $300 to the fastest trotting horse, mare, gelding or filly, to harness; best three in five. The winner will not be allowed to compete for $500 purses hereinafter offered. Two or more to make a race.

Wednesday, August 26th,
A purse of $200 to the fastest trotting horse, mare, gelding or filly, to harness, that has never trotted in public previous to July 29th, 1863, faster than 2:40, best three in five. Two or more to make a race.
A purse of $100 to the fastest pacing horse, mare, gelding or filly, to harness; best three in five. Two or more to make a race.

Thursday, August 27th,
A purse of $200 to the fastest trotting double team to wagon; best three in five. Two or more to make a race.
A purse of $200 to the fastest trotting stallion owned in Cook county previous to July 29th, 1863, to harness; best three in five. Two or more to make a race—$50 of this purse to the second best in this race.

Friday, August 28th,
A purse of $500 to the fastest trotting horse, mare, gelding or filly, to harness; best three in five. Two or more to make a race—$100 of this purse to the second best in this race.
Trotting will commence precisely at 3 o'clock P. M. Entries for each day's races must be made prior to 8 o'clock of the evening previous.
Entry fee ten per cent. of the amount of the purse.
The rules of the Association regulating trotting may be had on application to the Secretary, 65 State street, or by addressing him, P. O. Drawer 6325, Chicago.
DANIEL THOMPSON, President.
CHAS. I. BRAGDON, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.—Daniel Thompson, D. A. Gage, W. F. Myrick, James Van Etten, C. H. Crosby, H. H. Yates, N. K. Fairbanks.

CHICAGO MUSEUM
AND
FINE ART GALLERY,
Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117 Randolph St.
JOHN O. MELLEN, General Manager.
JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amusements.
R. L. McVICKAR, Treasurer.
J. E. BATES, Curator of Museum.
JOHN E. SEEGER, Superintendent of Art Gallery.
The management take great pleasure in announcing that, at a vast expense, the famous ST. LOUIS MUSEUM has been purchased and removed to this city, and with large and expensive additions made to it from various sources in Europe and America, will be
OPENED TO THE PUBLIC
On Monday Evening, August 17,
This splendid establishment will supply a void long experienced in Chicago, and afford to citizens and strangers visiting the city an
UNEXCEPTIONABLE, REFINED AND INTELLECTUAL PLACE OF RESORT,
Where will be combined
Amusement and Instruction.
Free [illegible] all the objections that unavoidably surround [illegible] places of a similar character.
The Museum contains over 50,000 splendid specimens of the most wonderful
WILD BEASTS OF THE FOREST,
MAGNIFICENT BIRDS OF THE AIR,
From the kingly Eagle to the gorgeously plumed Humming Bird, a great variety of Water Fowls, together with REPTILES, and
Monsters of the Mighty Deep,
The whole being the result of many long years of labor and research, by Prof. J. E. Bates, the distinguished practical Naturalist, who will have the permanent general charge of this department. In addition to this will be exhibited the mammoth skeleton remains of the
GREAT ZEUGLODON,
Over ninety-six feet in length, exceeding by far the proportions of any fossil in the world. It was discovered by Prof. KOCH, in Alabama, and is one of the only two ever brought to light. The other was purchased by the King of Prussia for his Royal Museum, Berlin, at a cost of 30,000 thalers. On the second floor will be found a
GRAND HALL OF PAINTINGS,
Containing works of art by the greatest masters of ancient and modern times. In the surrounding Rooms a magnificent series of
COSMORAMIC VIEWS,
Of the choicest and most beautiful description, together with a rare collection of
MICROSCOPES
And curious
PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS,
With minute insects, &c., for the inspection of visitors
The splendid
EXHIBITION AND CONCERT HALL
Has been entirely renovated and adorned in the highest style of art, and will be occupied from time to time by superior performances, and for entertainments of the highest order.
The price of admission has been placed at
25 CENTS ONLY!
Children under 10 years of age 15 cents. Museum open every DAY and EVENING.
A COMPLETE CATALOGUE
Of the Museum will be for sale at the office. Price 10 cts.
The public is respectfully informed that the
Magnificent Panorama
OF THE
RIVER THAMES AND LONDON
Will be unrolled to the public,
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
In the
GRAND EXHIBITION HALL OF THE MUSEUM.
This Superb work is of the most gigantic extent, and was executed in London by artists of the Royal Academy of arts. It will be open on
Monday Evening, August 17th,
For full particulars, see small bills. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten years of age, 15 cents.
☞ Admission to the Panorama and Museum together, 40 cents.

PROPOSALS FOR
CONSTRUCTING A
Brick Tunnel under Lake Michigan two miles long, for the City of Chicago.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, August 15th, 1863.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 9th at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time the Board will open the same, for doing all the work and furnishing all the materials required for the construction of a Brick Tunnel five feet clear diameter, and extending from the present pumping works of the city, two miles out, under the bed of Lake Michigan, and through what numerous borings invariably show to be a stiff blue clay soil, together with land and lake shafts, and protecting cribs, in accordance with the plans and specifications for the doing of said work, to be found on file in the office of the Board on and after the 19th inst.
The Board would prefer to let the entire work to one contractor or company, but will receive separate proposals for the tunnel proper and land shaft, for the protecting cribs, and for the cast iron cylinders for lake shafts.
The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to accept any one bid complying with the conditions of this advertisement.
The bids must be sealed, and must be accompanied with a bond of the penal amount of $2,000, blanks for which will accompany the specifications, guaranteeing the execution of a contract in accordance with the bid, in case the bid is accepted.
Proposals must be directed to the Board of Public Works and indorsed "Proposals for Lake Tunnel."
Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the work will be required of the parties whose bids may be accepted.
J. G. GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
F. C. SHERMAN,
Board of Public Works.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!—A first class covered Buggy, and also several second hand open Buggies, for sale, cheap, at 170 West Lake street. G. WHITEHEAD.

TIMBER, TIMBER, TIMBER.
We have for sale 250,000 feet
NORWAY AND WHITE PINE TIMBER,
Assorted lengths, from 25 to 60 feet,
of the following sizes:
8x8, 8x10, 10x10, 10x12, 12x12, 12x14, 14x14,
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Office Lumber street, West Side, near 12th St. Bridge.
R. LUDINGTON & CO.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing [illegible]
Chicago, Ill., August 15th, 1863.

Auction Sales.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.
Government Sale
OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
HORSES,
MULES AND BROOD MARES
At St. Louis, Mo.,
Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, July 20th, at 9 o'clock,
AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK [illegible]
Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets.
Will be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured
HORSES,
MULES,
BROOD MARES
The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.
TERMS—U. S. TREASURY NOTES.
By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M.
E. & W. MORGAN,
Government Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
[illegible] Dearborn street
HOLD REGULAR SALES
Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c.
Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn street, commencing each day at 9½ o'clock. Parties buying furniture of any kind, and other household goods, will save money by attending our sales. Never any postponement. Country buyers can have their goods packed and shipped. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE,
Every Tuesday and Thursday
AT 10 A. M. PROMPT.
And at private sale throughout the week.
By GORE, WILLSON & CO.
54 LAKE STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
HORSES AND MULES
There will be sold, at Public Auction, at MATTOON, COLES COUNTY, ILL., commencing on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1863, and continuing for [illegible] weeks:
700 to 1,000 Horses,
150 to 200 Large, Fine Brood Mares,
200 to 300 Mules.
TERMS—Cash, in Treasury Notes.
By order of ALONZO EATON
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Q. M.
E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.
N. B.—Mattoon is situated at the junction of the Illinois Central and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads.

Miscellaneous.

VISIT NEW ENGLAND
GRAND EXCURSION.
Chicago to Boston
AND RETURN.
And all points between Rouse's Point and Boston.
Only $22.50.
Meals and State Rooms Included on Grand Trunk Steamers,
VIA
GRAND TRUNK & VERMONT CENTRAL LINE.
Tickets good to leave or return from Aug. 20th to Oct. 1st, 1863.
ROUTE—Grand Trunk Steamers from Chicago to Port Sarnia, and thence via Grand Trunk Railway connecting with the Vermont Central Railroad at Ogdensburgh for Rouse's Point, St. Albans, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, White River Junction, Bellows Falls, Concord, Manchester, Lawrence, Nashua, Worcester and Boston. Steamers leave Chicago on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 P. M., reaching Port Sarnia in about 60 hours; Port Sarnia to Boston, all rail, 36 hours.
Toronto to Niagara Falls and return included, for $2.50 extra, by securing tickets at this office.
All-rail regular fares to Boston, and all points in New England,
$4.50
Less than by any other route, and time as quick. Also, all the modern improvements of the age, Sleeping Cars, Smoking Cars, Refreshment Saloons, &c., on this line, not surpassed by any railroad in the country.
Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Trains leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M. and 7:15 P. M., connecting with Express Trains at Detroit.
For further information and tickets apply to Western Agency,
48 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
S. P. HUBBARD, CHAS. W. BLANCHARD,
Western Ag't, Chicago. Traveling Ag't, Chicago.
L. MILLIS, General Agent, Boston.

TWO
FIRST CLASS
JOB COMPOSITORS
WANTED.
Apply by mail or to our office,
DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING,
Printers and Publishers,
49 Clark street, Chicago.

FALL TRADE.
Doggett, Bassett & Hills.
BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
Our stock is now full and complete. It has been selected with great care, and comprises all styles adapted to the trade of Western States and Territories.
We are prepared to sell goods of the best quality at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock.
Orders shall receive our immediate and careful attention.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
29 and 31 Lake st., Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago.

MEN WANTED FOR THE
UNITED STATES
MARINE CORPS
For Service on Board of U. S. Ships of War,
GUN BOATS,
AND AT THE DIFFERENT NAVY YARDS.
Sixty able bodied young men, between the ages of 18 and 35. None but men of good character need apply. Men in this corps receive from $13 to $21 per month and an abundant supply of good clothing, money, best of provisions and comfortable quarters. A Navy Surgeon is always in attendance. [illegible]
PROMOTIONS.—Men can soon rise to the grade of non-commissioned officers, with increase of pay, by attention to duty, and proving that they are worthy.
Two dollars will be paid to any person who will bring an accepted recruit to this office. For further particulars inquire at Recruiting Rendezvous, [illegible] and corner Court House [illegible], or at Room No. 6 [illegible].
FRANK L. CHURCH,
1st Lieut. and Recruiting Officer.

GALLOWAY & CO.—Packers,
Provision Dealers and General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office 150 South Water street, Board of Trade Building, Chicago.
We have a large Stock of Smoked Hams and Shoulders, both sugar and plain cured, canvased and uncanvased, which we offer at low market rates. Orders respectfully solicited from the city and country. We buy and sell for others every description of Hog and Provisions. [illegible] GALLOWAY & CO.

FOR THE MERCANTILE BATTERY.
CAPTAIN P. H. WHITE, of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, who is in the city on a brief leave of absence, has permission to recruit 25 men for his company. In addition to the Government Bounty, the Mercantile Association offers $25 to each man enlisting. Now is the time to join a good Battery, and serve the war under a good Commander and with [illegible] of young men as have entered the service [illegible].
RECRUITING OFFICE in the MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION ROOMS, Corner of Lake and State streets. [illegible] come all.

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating a note made by Matthew, John Webster and J. N. Crosby, payable to S. W. Wirt, or order, of Hudson, Mich., for the sum of one hundred dollars, with interest at ten per cent., dated July 25th, 1863, and payable in one year from the date. Said note was endorsed to me by S. W. Wirt and has been lost. MARIAH A. [illegible]

SMOKED HAMS—In quantities to suit.
1,000 pieces Canvased—Extra Cure.
50 brls Extra Mess Beef—city packed—for sale by
HENRY MILWARD & CO., Produce Dealers,
12 LaSalle street.

REVOLVERS & RIFLES.
[illegible] full assortment of all the new [illegible] received yesterday. All sizes of Colt's [illegible] and new model, and samples of all the [illegible] Rifles which will fire 15 shots a minute [illegible] Loyal men's patronage is [illegible] supplied at low rates.
[illegible] 34 Clark st., over the U. S. Express.

TO BRITISH RESIDENTS.
[illegible]

PEACHES FOR THE MILLION.
[illegible] St. Joseph, Michigan [illegible]

Special Notices.

HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office [illegible] Chicago, no claim for the cure of [illegible], male or female. Special attention given to maladies of long standing. I have cured [illegible] the worst cases of blood diseases ever known in [illegible] country. Patients at a distance can consult me by letter with every confidence. Advice gratis. Enclose stamp to ensure a ready answer to interrogatories. Female Golden Lunar Pills, price one dollar [illegible]. Sent to any distance three three cent stamps are required to prepay postage. Office hours [illegible] A. M. till 9 P. M. P. O. Box 2255, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] JAMES, (formerly of New [illegible]) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases [illegible]
THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT,
[illegible] located himself at 89 Randolph [illegible]. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the South [illegible] of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES, who, but for him, would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from [illegible] to the Gulf, is the result of years of study [illegible].
[illegible] uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassii, Arsenic [illegible] in the treatment of blood diseases, [illegible] which is a positive cure.
[illegible] Weakness cured by a new and infallible [illegible] saving both time and expense.
[illegible] and parlors at 89 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) [illegible] from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

[illegible]GAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.
[illegible] most delightful and extraordinary article [illegible]. It changes the sun burnt face and [illegible] a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty [illegible] the marble purity of youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

[illegible]OLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
[illegible] curative in CONSUMPTION, relieving [illegible], &c.
[illegible] by the Medical Faculty as a Cathartic [illegible] removal of DYSPEPSIA in all its forms.
[illegible] established curative properties have [illegible] without a rival, as attested by universal testimony.
[illegible] and Solvent. Properties of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious [illegible] Gravel and all other affections of the Kidneys [illegible] and Rheumatism, if taken in the form of [illegible], the patient lying warmly covered in bed, [illegible] alcoholic distillation will effect a speedy cure. [illegible] hot punch, in Neuralgic and Spasmodic Asthma [illegible] immediate relief from the distressing [illegible].
[illegible] and specific qualities, it arrests the [illegible] in Ague and Fever, and prepares the system [illegible] of the admitted curatives of this [illegible].
[illegible] in Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Colic, [illegible] restores the function of the liver, [illegible] healthy secretions. It should be [illegible] with hot water and sugar.
[illegible] a Tonic and a Purifier of the Blood, a [illegible] years, in all climates and under all circumstances, has stamped it with universal approbation, [illegible] adapted to the complaints of delicate Females [illegible] stands pre-eminent among the established [illegible] of the day.
[illegible] only alcoholic preparation in our country [illegible] be generally imbibed with pleasure and safety, even when taken to excess, producing headache or other unpleasant consequences.
[illegible] in yellow papers, in pint [illegible] bottles, by all Druggists, Apothecaries and [illegible] in the United States. Purchasers from the advertisement [illegible] to prevent imposition, in counterfeits [illegible], as the whole country is flooded with [illegible].

[illegible]rmy Sutlers and the Public.
[illegible] begs leave to inform the citizens of [illegible] that he has appointed Messrs. J. H. Reed & [illegible] Chicago, his agents for the sale of his "Celebrated Aromatic Schnapps," who will supply [illegible] Sutlers and Western merchants at New York [illegible] freight. This Gin is now the standard [illegible] of the world. It has been tested by the whole [illegible] Faculty, and pronounced by them to be the [illegible] ever manufactured. The article has suffered [illegible] in the West for several years past, in consequence of the great quantity of counterfeit Schnapps [illegible] palmed off by merchants of the West. [illegible] To avoid this hereafter as much as possible, [illegible] appointed the above-named firm, agents [illegible] certainty on getting the genuine article [illegible] Sutlers will find this Gin the cheapest in [illegible] country. It is used in all the hospitals [illegible] New York, Philadelphia and Washington.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
22 Beaver street, New York.
[illegible] Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,
J. H. REED & CO., Agents,
144 Lake street, Chicago.

[illegible]RTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. [illegible]'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, has been adopted by the United State Government, [illegible] appointed him to supply them to [illegible] soldiers, FREE. Orders addressed to C. STAFFORD, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive [illegible] attention. Send for Pamphlets. Box 2466.

[illegible]E DISEASE THAT AMERICANS can truly call to the "sad born," is the Fever and Ague, and of all the terrible diseases to [illegible] brain, powerless, none can, in our estimation, [illegible] over it. The excruciating pain experienced by the afflicted, is not expressible—it is [illegible] bewailed. To those who have been stricken [illegible] it, a remedy of any kind must be a matter [illegible] proof of the greatest interest. One of the [illegible] and speedy cures that we know of, is [illegible]TETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. In recommending it to the public we know and feel that [illegible] doing a great service. Its beneficent effects [illegible] stomach, and its mild taste, cannot but render [illegible] popular among all classes.
[illegible] by Druggists and dealers generally, every [illegible].

[illegible]R. HUNTER TREATS ALL Chronic Diseases, such as Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder and the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, [illegible], Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hip Disease, [illegible] Swellings, and all complaints of women and [illegible]; Sore Eyes and Ears, Cataract, Discharges, and Buzzing Sounds. Dr. Hunter is the only [illegible] that cures
OLD SORES OR ULCERS, TUMORS, WENS, PILES AND FISTULA,
[illegible] with the knife. All letters must contain [illegible] stamp for a speedy answer. DR. HUNTER. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Office, [illegible] street, corner of Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois.

[illegible]E TURNED HEAD!—This [illegible] of one of Dr. Warren's stories is realized in [illegible] by all who use
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.
[illegible] five minutes changes
WHITE TO BLACK,
[illegible] rich brown, without drying up the juices [illegible]. It is the only safe hair dye in the world. [illegible]factured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, [illegible]ork. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair [illegible].
[illegible] $1, $1.50, and $2 per box, according to size.

[illegible]E CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for [illegible] benefit, and as a warning and a caution to [illegible] men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same [illegible]
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.
[illegible] who has cured himself after being put to great [illegible] and injury through medical humbug and [illegible].
[illegible] enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single [illegible] may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

[illegible]OCTOR BIGELOW,
[illegible]ONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,
Formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,
[illegible] consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, [illegible] Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the [illegible], on all Chronic Diseases, and diseases of both [illegible] which he treats with unparalleled success. [illegible] apartments, where ladies and gentlemen can consult the Doctor. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. [illegible] 10 to 12 A. M. Communications confidential. [illegible] free. Address P. O. Box 164. Inclose [illegible] stamps and get his
GUIDE TO HEALTH.
[illegible] the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and [illegible] practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee cures for all Special Diseases in the most [illegible] and complicated stages, in a very short time, [illegible] the use of mercury.
[illegible] suffering from Nervous Debility are invited [illegible].
PERFECT CURE WARRANTED.
[illegible] suffering from irregularities should call at [illegible] be cured.
[illegible] satisfactory references as to ability and success.

[illegible]LES! PILES!!
DR. WITFIELD'S
VEGETABLE PILLS,
[illegible] a certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND [illegible] BLEEDING PILES.
[illegible] caution all who are victims to this disease [illegible] complaint to avoid the use of external applications [illegible] only in aggravating the disease. [illegible] WITFIELD'S remedy removes the cause of the [illegible] and effects a permanent cure.
IT IS NO QUACK MEDICINE.
[illegible] Pills have been tried for the last seven years, [illegible] instance have they failed to cure.
[illegible] J. TOWNE, Sole proprietor,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
[illegible] by [illegible] 138 Lake street, Chicago.

[illegible]AIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!
[illegible] BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the [illegible] in the world. The only Harmless, True and [illegible] Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is [illegible] changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly [illegible] Black or NATURAL BROWN, without Injuring [illegible] or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair [illegible] beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently [illegible] its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects [illegible] dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. [illegible], all others are mere imitations, and should [illegible]. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 [illegible] street, New York.

Copartnership.

[illegible]OTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Jones, Culbertson & Co., is this [illegible] dissolved by mutual consent—Mr. A. J. Denison, [illegible]. Jones is alone authorized to sign the name [illegible] in liquidation.
DANIEL A. JONES,
CHAS. M. CULBERTSON,
A. J. DENISON.
[illegible], August 11, 1863.
[illegible] Commission Business will be continued by Daniel A. Jones and Chas. M. Culbertson, under the [illegible] of
Jones & Culbertson,
Office No. 15 Wells st.
DANIEL A. JONES,
CHAS. M. CULBERTSON.
Chicago, August 11, 1863.

[illegible]OPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—
[illegible] day admitted Mr. J. W. [illegible] into partnership, the style of which, from this [illegible] changed to Parker, Culton & [illegible], successors of the old firm [illegible] Parker [illegible] & Co. PARKER, ELLEN & CO.
[illegible] NOTICE—We, the undersigned, [illegible] entered into co-partnership, under the [illegible] of
[illegible], CULTON & SPRAGUE,
FOR
[illegible] Commission Business,
[illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] ourselves to an extensive Commission [illegible]. We are prepared to make cash advances [illegible] property in store.

[illegible]PLES AND PEACHES.—We [illegible] receiving daily consignments of
APPLES AND PEACHES,
[illegible]
[illegible] South Water street.

Auction Sales.

BY E. & W. MORGAN

Government Sale

OF

CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

HORSES,

MULES AND BROOD MARES

At St. Louis, Mo.,

Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, [illegible] at 9 o'clock.

AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK [illegible]

Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets.

Will be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

TERMS—U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M.

E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 43 and 45 Dearborn street,

HOLD REGULAR SALES of

Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c.,

Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at our salesrooms, Nos. 43 and 45 Dearborn street, commencing each day at 9½ o'clock. Parties buying Furniture of any kind and other household goods will save money by attending our sales. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE,

Every Tuesday and Thursday,

AT 10 A. M. PROMPT,

And at private sale throughout the week.

By GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

54 LAKE STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF

CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

HORSES AND MULES.

There will be sold, at Public Auction, at MATTOON, COLES COUNTY, ILL., commencing on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1863, and continuing for two weeks:

200 to 1,000 Horses,

100 to 300 Large, Fine Brood Mares,

100 to 200 Mules.

TERMS—Cash, in Treasury Notes.

By order of ALONZO EATON, Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Q. M.

E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

N. B.—Mattoon is situated at the junction of the Illinois Central and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads.

Miscellaneous.

VISIT NEW ENGLAND

GRAND EXCURSION,

Chicago to Boston,

AND RETURN.

And all points between Rouse's Point and Boston.

Only $22.50.

Meals and State Rooms included on Grand Trunk Steamers,

VIA

GRAND TRUNK & VERMONT CENTRAL LINE.

Tickets good to leave or return from Aug. 15th to Oct. 1st, 1863.

Route—Grand Trunk Steamers from Chicago to Port Sarnia, and thence via Grand Trunk Railway, connecting with the Vermont Central Railroad Line at Ogdensburgh for Rouse's Point, St. Albans, Burlington, [illegible], Montpelier, White River Junction, Bellows Falls, Concord, Manchester, Lawrence, Nashua, [illegible] and Boston. Steamers leave Chicago on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 P. M., reaching Port Sarnia in about 48 hours; Port Sarnia to Boston, all rail, 34 hours.

Toronto to Niagara Falls and return included, for [illegible] by securing tickets at this office.

All rail regular fares to Boston, and all points in New England,

$14.50

Less than by any other route, and time as quick. Also, all the modern improvements of the age—Sleeping Cars, Rocking Cars, Refreshment Saloons, &c. Also this line, not surpassed by any railroad in the country.

Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Trains leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M. and 7:15 P. M., connecting with Express Trains at Detroit.

For further information and tickets apply to Western Agency,

48 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

S. P. HUBBARD, Western Ag't, Chicago. CHAS. W. BLANCHARD, Traveling Ag't, Chicago. L. MILLIS, General Agent, Boston.

TWO

FIRST CLASS

JOB COMPOSITORS

WANTED.

Apply by mail or to our office. DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, Printers and Stationers, 48 Clark street, Chicago.

FALL TRADE.

Doggett, Bassett & Hills

BOOTS & SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

Our stock is now full and complete. It has been [illegible] with great care, and comprises all styles adapted to the wants of Western States and Territories. We are prepared to sell goods of the best quality at the lowest cash prices, and respectfully ask an examination of our stock. Orders shall receive our immediate and careful attention.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

[illegible] Lake st., Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago.

MEN WANTED FOR THE

UNITED STATES

MARINE CORPS

For Service on Board of U. S. Ships of War,

GUN BOATS,

AND AT THE DIFFERENT NAVY YARDS.

[illegible] FRANK L. CHURCH, [illegible] Recruiting Officer.

GALLOWAY & CO.—Packers, Provision Dealers and General COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 190 South Water street, Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

[illegible] GALLOWAY & CO.

FOR THE MERCANTILE BATTERY. [illegible]

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned [illegible]

SMOKED HAMS—In quantities [illegible] HENRY MILWARD & CO., [illegible] 18 LaSalle street.

REVOLVERS & RIFLES. [illegible]

FOR THE MERCANTILE BATTERY — [illegible] — **H. JAMES**, formerly of New [illegible] — **SKILLFUL TREATMENT.** [illegible] — Dr. JAMES [illegible] Address [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill. — COMMUNICATIONS INVIOLABLE.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. [illegible] It is what every lady should have. DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. [illegible]

Army Sutlers and the Public. [illegible] UDOLPHO WOLFE, [illegible] Beaver street, New York.

[illegible] Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps. [illegible] J. H. REED & CO., Agents, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford [illegible]

THE DISEASE THAT AMERI[illegible]

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL [illegible]

THE TURNED HEAD!—This [illegible] CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for [illegible] NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, [illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW, [illegible] PHYSICIAN, formerly of St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] 178 South Clark street [illegible] GUIDE TO HEALTH. [illegible] CURES WARRANTED. [illegible]

PILES!! DR. WESTFIELD'S [illegible] PILLS, [illegible]

[illegible] **HAIR DYE!!** [illegible]

[illegible] **DISSOLUTION.** [illegible]

[illegible] **& Culbertson,** [illegible]

[illegible] **NOTICE.**— [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

UNITED STATES

5-20 LOAN,

RECEIVED BY

A. C. BADGER & CO., Bankers,

Southeast corner of

DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH STREETS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

STOCKS BY TELEGRAPH.—We are prepared to buy or sell on Commission by telegraph at the

New York Stock Exchange,

GOVERNMENT, STATE AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, and all Negotiable Public Securities. We make liberal advances on purchases through us. Orders promptly filled and commissions light.

DAKIN & HAMMER,

No. 28 Clark street.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 44 Wall St., New York,

WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS

As long as issued by Government, at par and Interest. CHECKS on City Banks received in payment. INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

Constantly on hand, for sale at market rate:

U. S. 6 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds of 1881.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness—Interest payable in Currency.

Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected or Received in Payment of any of the above.

VERMILYE & CO.

GEO. C SMITH & BRO.,

Successors to J. W. DREXEL & Co.

43 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business.

REFER. DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co. Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at

22 LASALLE STREET.

Capital, - - - - $250,000.

Is prepared to furnish the usual facilities to customers and correspondents. E. AIKEN, President. EDW. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

DIRECTORS—E. Aiken, Saml. P. Hutchinson, John B. Sherman, Saml W. Allerton, Byron Rice, Saml M. Nickerson, Saml Ide, B. Howard, Tracy J. Bronson, W. Allerton.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Lake and Clark streets.

A general banking business transacted.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.

The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or authorize drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents, in the principal markets in Great Britain. SIDEY & CRAWFORD, St. Peter street, Montreal.

REFERENCE—Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS

AND MECHANICS SAVING'S BANK,

57 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

Six per cent. Interest [illegible] Savings.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

President—S. S. FLEETWOOD.

Vice-Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY.

Vice-Pres't—P. M. [illegible]. Cashier—SIDNEY MYERS.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

[illegible]

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 25th day of May, A. D. 1863.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

A CARD.

The Marine Company of Chicago.

The Stockholders of this institution having contributed and paid in

NEW CASH CAPITAL,

THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO is now ready to transact a General Business, and offers its services to customers and correspondents, in all suitable transactions. Under its amended charter, two distinct departments are established:

1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department.

2. A Savings and Trust Department.

The business and transactions of each department are required to be entirely distinct and independent of each other, so that in no event shall the funds of the Savings Department be jeopardized by the other transactions or business of said Company.

Proposals

PROPOSALS FOR PLUMBING

AND GAS FITTING MATERIALS, ETC.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., August 4, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 17th of August, 1863, for delivering at the Military Hospital Grounds near Jeffersonville, Indiana, the following Plumbing and Gas Fitting Materials, viz:

Six thousand nine hundred and eighty (6,980) feet two-inch Galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe.

Four thousand eight hundred (4,800) feet one-and-one-half-inch Galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe.

Eight thousand (8,000) feet one inch Galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe.

Six thousand five hundred (6,500) feet three-quarter-inch Galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe.

Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet half inch Galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe.

Three thousand (3,000) feet three eighth inch Galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe.

Seventeen hundred (1,700) pounds Galvanized Pipe, fittings of different kinds and sizes.

Twenty-five hundred (2,500) pounds Pig Lead.

Four thousand five hundred (4,500) pounds Sheet Lead, six pounds per foot square, superficial.

One thousand (1,000) pounds best Banca Tin.

Seven thousand five hundred pounds Lead Pipe, size one and one half inch.

Twenty seven (27) cast iron hopper Water Closets, painted.

Sixty-one (61) cast iron Bath Tubs—No. 1, 5 feet 6 inches by 28 inches.

Four (4) Slop Hoppers, two (2) feet square by ten (10) inches deep.

Two hundred and ninety six (296) three-quarter inch brass plain Bibb Cocks fitted for iron pipe.

Twenty eight one inch Cocks with one and one-quarter inch hose connections, fitted for iron pipe.

Thirty six (36) half inch brass plain Bibbs, fitted for iron pipe.

Thirty six (36) quarter inch Valve Cocks.

Thirty six (36) one and a quarter inch brass Wash Tray Plugs.

Two (2) enamelled Wash Stands, with wash basins, plugs and cocks.

Twenty seven (27) Sinks, 2 ft. 9 in. by 20 in. by 6 in. deep.

Three (3) Sinks 6 ft. 6 in. by 2 feet, 3 in. by 7 in. deep.

Four (4) two-inch Ball Cocks fitted for two inch iron pipe.

Six (6) two-inch Stop Cocks fitted for two-inch iron pipe.

Two (2) one and a half inch Ball Cocks fitted for two inch iron pipe.

Six (6) eight inch Copper Ball Floats with 24 inch shanks.

Fifty four (54) one inch Stop Cocks, fitted for one-inch iron pipe.

Six (6) three-quarter inch Valve Cocks fitted for three-quarter-inch iron pipe.

One (1) one inch Ball Cock with six inch copper float, with 18 inch shank.

One (1) one and a half inch Service Cock fitted for iron pipe.

Twenty-seven (27) half inch Service Cocks fitted to iron pipe.

Twenty seven (27) three-eighths-inch Service Cocks fitted for iron pipe.

Twenty two hundred (2,200) feet two inch tube.

Three thousand (3,000) feet one inch iron tube.

Three thousand (3,000) feet three-quarter-inch iron tube.

Fifteen hundred (1,500) feet half inch iron tube.

Fifteen hundred (1,500) feet three eighth inch iron tube.

Seven hundred (700) feet one quarter inch iron tube.

Fifteen hundred pounds malleable Iron Pipe Fittings.

One thousand (1,000) Hooks of different sizes.

Twenty four (24) one-light one light Gas Brackets, finished.

Five (5) two-light Gas Brackets.

Two hundred and fifty (250) one-light Gas Pendants, complete, excepting stem, fitted for three-eighth iron pipe.

Two hundred and sixty (260) two-light Gas Pendants, complete, excepting stem, fitted for three eighth iron pipe.

Twelve (12) four-light Gas Pendants, complete, except stem, fitted for three-eighth iron pipe.

Six cast iron Lamp Posts complete in all their parts.

One hundred and ten thousand (110,000) (more or less) Kiln burnt brick.

All the above articles will be subject to the inspection and approval of an agent of the Government.

The delivery of such of the above articles as may be needed for immediate use will commence as soon as practicable after date of contract, not exceeding ten days thereafter; and the whole will be required to be delivered on the ground by the 20th of September next, or sooner if practicable.

The full name and post office address of the bidder (and the full name of all the partners, if bidding for a firm) must appear in the proposal.

Proposals from disloyal parties and in all cases proposals will not be considered, and the oath prescribed by Congress must in all cases accompany the bid.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Plumbing and Gas Fitting Materials," etc.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be shown by the certificate of the Clerk of the county in which they reside. The form of the guarantee will be as follows:

We ——— of the county of ———, and State of ———, do hereby guarantee that ——— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

Bonds in the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

Bidders are requested to be present in person when their bids are opened.

The right to reject any or all the bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the undersigned, as well as the right to select from each bid such materials of the prices therein named, as is required by the Government. And in case of the failure of a bidder whose proposal is accepted to furnish within the time prescribed, in quality and quantity, the materials stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Quartermaster is authorized to have the materials supplied by purchase and the bidder to be charged with the difference of cost.

THEO. C. BOWLES, [illegible] and Ass't Quartermaster.

Real Estate.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. [illegible] acres in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, improved and unimproved—for sale. [illegible] M. J. HARMON, [illegible] Chicago. [illegible]

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams C H mrs, Alexander mrs, Allison Mary E miss, Alford Hiram F mrs, Allward Barbara miss, Anderson Jennie miss, Appelberger H C miss, Anderson Anna C mrs, Auchinlick Mary J mrs, Axtel V P mrs, Ayer C E mrs, Austin Melissa C miss, Agnew Jennie miss

B

Bailey M L miss, Bateman Lavia H miss, Baker Eliza miss, Baker A M miss, Bapp Catharine miss, Barnum Kate miss, Bernard Adeline miss 2, Bernard Marie C, Barrett miss, Bates Sarah miss, Bates S M mrs, Bickley Catharine mrs, Beam Mary A mrs, Betteirs Susanna mrs, Bell B J miss, Bliss W A mrs, Bell Emma J, Bell Annie miss, Benedict Lucy miss, Bennett Ida F miss, Bishop Jennie miss 2, Billing J mrs, Bingham M L mrs, Birchfield D miss, Blodgett W H mrs, Blain W D mrs, Blackwell Robt mrs, Blatchford Emma J mrs, Blair Mirah mrs, Beckers Engeline, Boland Eliza miss, Bontelle Martha L miss, Boulger Lucy miss, Boylan Mary miss, Boles Mary mrs, Boyd Miriam miss, Bell Mary T mrs, Bowden Mary miss, Bradley Fernando mrs, Bradley Sarah F mrs, Brant Rosanna mrs, Brackett Kate mrs, Bradley Anna miss, Bradbury Jane, Brennan Louisa miss, Bremer Ada miss, Breed Lucy S miss, Burgitt Harriet E mrs, Brumblecom Augusta mrs, Brown Elizabeth mrs, Brown Kate, Brown Kate miss, Buck Maggie miss, Burke Catharine miss, Burnett Martha miss, Burt Annie miss, Burr Jennie L miss, Burnsher Lew miss, Burt Annie miss, Burnes Ellen miss, Byrn Eliza miss, Barene Nettie H miss, Butterfield Addie miss, Butts Marie A

C

Calahan Sarah miss, Caldwell Eliza mrs, Calkins R N miss, Cady J A mrs, Campbell Fannie miss, Carpenter Elizabeth mrs, Carr Anna mrs, Cushing Anna M mrs, Carter J S mrs, Chaddock Emma miss, Chapman Henrietta L mrs, Caldwell Lottie A miss, Caffrig Mary E mrs, Calkins A E miss, Campbell Annie miss, Carlisle Virginia miss, Carr Thos mrs, Cassel Mary C mrs, Cashoes Morganna mrs, Chamberlain Rhoda mrs, Chamberlain Virona mrs, Child Foster mrs [illegible]

D–V [illegible]

W

Wadsworth C S mrs, Wall Elizabeth miss, Wall Sophia miss, Walker Donald G, Walther Augusta Amelia, Warren C B mrs, Ware Hattie mrs, Washington Harriet mrs, Washburn Helen miss, Walsh Patrick mrs, Walsh Mary E, Wheeler Mary A miss, Wheeler William mrs, Wheeler F W mrs, Wheeler Almina B miss, Wheat Eunice mrs, Whitbeck E M mrs, Whiting Mary E miss, Whitney Mary A miss, White Jane miss, Whiete Callie mrs 2, Wightman Wm T mrs, Willard Mary miss, Willer Ellen mrs, Wilmer mrs, Waugh Jas mrs, Weaver Adeline, Webster Libbie mrs, Wells Mary T miss 2, Welder Chas mrs, Went Cornelia mrs, Weston Harry mrs, Westfall Sophia G mrs, Walsh Margaret, Willie Mary E miss, Win Fanny miss, Winters Emily mrs, Winters S H Emily mrs, Williamson Adeline mrs, Williams Hattie E miss, Williams Ann mrs, Wilson Mary mrs, Wilson Mary mrs, Wilson Robert L mrs, Wilson John mrs, Wilson Mary miss, Warrington Eliza mrs, Worth Lydia mrs 2, Wood Elizabeth mrs, Ward Margaret W mrs

Y

Youngblood Mary J mrs, Young A mrs, Young A mrs, Young A mrs

Initials.

Ladies Repository.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Allen Sam T, Alexander E J B cpl, Ahern Geo E, Aubery Arent O, Allen A Willette, Alcott Nelson, Alexander A M, Ayars Charles, Andrews Chester, Arnold Gilbert, Annick D, Allen James, Aylesworth Porter, Andrus Edward, Allen E C & Son, Alexander Sam, Allen J P rev, Adams T, Ambrose G H, Akerly T M, Atwood Geo W, Adams H S, Alesworth H, Allen James H, Adams J H, Anderson J, Andrew J D, Amos J F, Ashwell John D T, Allen John J, Anderson John O, Armstrong John, Adams Wesley Fisk

B

Baker & co, Banks Abraham C, Baker Anthony, Baxter Adam, Baxter A F, Baldwin, Myers & co, Baker Charles, Banks Patrick, Barry Paul, Bailey Charles A, Bahler Daniel 2, Barr Robt S, Banley Edward, Baker Elias, Barber F E, Baker Frank 2, Beesly John F, Bassett Francis, Barber Stetson, Barlow Henry, Barnes H E, Bailey Hiram, Bassett H W, Barney H F, Barber H H, Baltis H J, Babin Jeremiah, Baman Joseph, Barbeir Joe, Barnes John J, Barrows W O, Barton W J, Barnes W J, Barker W & C, Bernero A S, Baker Milton, Bartlett M & co, Barnum L S, Bartlett Murray A, Barker Louis, Bacon Moses S, Battle C P, Burns B H, Beeler M & co S, Becket mr, Berkley Lewis, Belcher Lafayette, Behem Michael, Best Wm H, Beaufore W H, Beatty John, Bever Jno T, Borchardt Albert [illegible]

C–V [illegible]

J

Jenvenet Chas, Joslyn D C, Johnson Jas, Jolley Joseph, Jones Edwin, Johnson Michl

K

Kelly mr, Kelly Michael, Kelly Wm, Kelly Jas, Kelly Michael J, Kennedy capt Jas, Kennedy John, Kennedy Thos, King Jos P, King Wm P, Kellogg Julius, Kellogg F M, Kellogg Huseman, Kendall Addison, Kane James, Keene Edwin H, Kinney Edward, Kendall H, Keltner W R, Kimball O R, Knapp Solomon, Knight Lemuel S, Kinney Ashley, Kinsman T G, Karman G F, Keating Nicholas, Kidston Alex, Kinsella Wm, Kenny Patrick, Kane Patrick, Kraine Phillip, King Charles, Kamp C, Kendall Cornelius, Kellogg rev H B, Keegan George, Kinnan Henry, Kiddle Jas G, Kinch Thos

L

Larkin & Harris, Linstead P, Lawrence Albert R, Lucas Andrew J, Lee B F, Lee Peter, Lashbrook Chas, Lally Patrick, Lane Perry N, Lampson W L, Lupper C G, Leonard D, Lawson D C, Lewis Denis, Latham T P, Lennot Saml, Linn Frank, Leavitt Frank, Lomas L, Laidlaw [illegible] W, Lent & co Geo, Lyden Thos F, Lincoln Timothy, Luther G H, Lewis H L, Lossing Henry W, Lightfoot J T, Lee J W, Leavitt S G, Lake Jas R, Leavitt M J, Lathrop J, Lawler J, Langdon T E, Leonard J, Lee Jno, Landers Jno T, Leyden Jno, Lavery Jno D, Langdon Jno C, Lawley Wm, Lightcap Wm H, Lewis W C, Leventray Wellington, [illegible], Larraway Wallace, Leice W, Lewis Wm, Loomer mr, Lovett Mayor, Landon L L, Lewis L, Lee William, Lawrence E J, Larson Edward, Lord & King, Luff C L, Lloyd Dwight P, Locke Edward, Lyon E A, Lord E H, Loughman T B, Lyon Geo, Ludington H, Left Jas W, Lloyd Jno G, Loomis Jno F, Lundy Jos L, Loftus John, Long Stephen

Mc

McDonald Albt J, McFee Nolan, McMonagle Alex, McDonnell A, McFadden Benj, McLean A J, McHean Donld 2, McDermott E D, McHean Robt, McAvoy Stephen, McKay S E, McKay Theodore, McCullough T, McNamara H J, McCoy Henry, McKentry Henry, McKeough B C, McCurday John, McCarthy Jno, McCormick J B, McDonnell Jas capt, McDonnell Thos, McKeown Jas, McGann James capt, McJunken J dr, McNair Jas, McCann Jas, McGill John, McHenry John, McNey John, McNeller John, McCarthy John, McDougall John, McDonald Jno A, McDongald John, McCleue Geo, McGrane John, McKearns John, McKillop & co John, McManimin Jno, McVaney John, McIlvain Wm, McDonald J Wilbur, McIlwaine S H, McKey mr, McGilvan Mark

M

Maloney Jas, Madge E, Merrill N E, Masterson Bernard, Mack P H, Mack C A, Marsden Wm, Mendeen Wm, Matthews Wm D, Means Wm S, Martin W P, Morrison Lewis, Mourne Patrick, Moore C R, Mann C H, Morgan P F, Monaghan Patk, Mondoo Paul, Murphy Patrick [illegible]

N–V [illegible]

W

Washburn W W, Westbrook W H, Warner Wm H, Watren Martin, Warwick Thos, Wagner Gabriel, Williamson Alex, Wigg A A, Wilson & Brucker, Whittier Chas W, Wheeler C rev, White Cyril, White P H capt, White Patk, Wilber David, Williamson Dubois rev, Willard E, Whitney Ebenezer, Wheaton E H capt, Williams C, Williams W W, Williams John F, Williams John, Williams Chas, Williams Wm, White Edwin, Willie Richd, Winchell Miss, Winslow E G, Wintermeyer Wm, Williamson M V B, Wilmot M H, Westeringham mr, Welch Michl H, Williams David W, Wright Wm, Winstie Arthur, White G, Wheeler Allan, White A D, Wilson Algernon S, Woods Patk, Wood Rosabbe & Page, Wolcott E S, Wright Frank, Wood Fernando, Wyman N B, Wood Jas W, Wood Jas T, Wright John J, Wylie John G, Wright John, Wrewood B, Wallen H T, Wise C

Y

Young W P, Young Samuel, Youngloves S, Yale Forest, Yager Orian, Young Emil, York J H, Young J O, Youngjohn J

Initials.

O'Fallon, White Lead Co.... Citizens Farmers' Ins Co.... Ninety six Randolph st S.... Cook Co War Fund Committee.... H J B.... Franklin & Keystone.... Sewing Machine.... Treas of Garrett Bib Inst.... W L S B.... Miss E S.... North House Mich av.... Editor Morning Bulletin.... B R.... P H B.... Shingle Bolt Inspector.... R M K 2.... 281 Water street 2.... Sloan's Joint College.... Physician and Chemist at 257 State street.... Agent Spaulding's Express.... S C C, 251 Indiana street.... 97 Randolph st.... H P B.... Pres't of Protestant Orphan Asylum.... G L D

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a [illegible] stamp.

☞ Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November, from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. till 10:15 a.m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Miscellaneous.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

The great natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment"

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment

Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

"A smile was was on her lip, health was in her look, strength was in her step and in her hands—Plantation Bitters."

S.–T.–1860–X.

A few bottles of Plantation Bitters

Will cure Nervous Headache.

" Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.

" Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath.

" Flatulency and Indigestion.

" Nervous Affections.

" Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.

" Pain over the Eyes.

" Mental Despondency.

" Prostration; Great Weakness.

" Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c.

Which are the evidences of

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

It is estimated that seven tenths of all adult ailments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The biliary secretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach poison the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms.

After long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for these horrid nightmare diseases, the world has ever produced. Within one year over six hundred and forty thousand persons have taken the Plantation Bitters, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge!

It is a most effectual tonic and agreeable stimulant, suited to all conditions of life.

The reports that it relies upon mineral substances for its active properties, are wholly false. For the public satisfaction, and that patients may consult their physicians, we append a list of its components.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and afterwards sold by the Jesuits FOR THE ENORMOUS PRICE OF ITS OWN WEIGHT IN SILVER, under the name of JESUIT'S POWDERS, and was finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt makes special reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For Diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake root, &c.

S.–T.–1860–X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 28, 1861.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.:—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy, I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am respectfully yours, REV. J. S. CATHORN.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1862.

RESPECTED FRIEND:—My daughter has been much benefited by the use of thy Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more.

Thy friend, ASA CURRIN.

SHERMAN HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.:—Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetiser, they appear to have superseded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.

Yours, &c. GAGE & WAITE.

Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which from lack of government stamps has not heretofore been possible.

The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the Plantation Bitters be departed from. EVERY BOTTLE BEARS THE FAC SIMILE OF OUR SIGNATURE ON A STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING, OR IT CANNOT BE GENUINE.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the country.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JOHN GRAY,

DEALERS IN

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,

Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.

15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-ST.

NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO

WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CO.

CHICAGO, August 1st, 1863.

On and after THURSDAY, August 20th, the tickets of the Chicago City Railway Company will not be received upon the Madison and Randolph street lines. They can now be exchanged for the tickets of the West Division R. W. Co. at the office of the Chicago City Railway Company, on State street.

The rates of fare will remain unchanged.

WM. H. OVINGTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at

44 SOUTH MONROE STREET.

Clairvoyant examinations, one dollar. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. Terms [illegible]. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ST. JOSEPH MILLS

XXXX FLOUR.

A fresh supply, made from new White Winter Wheat. JOHN B. KING, 212 South Water-st., foot of Franklin.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuss will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of offensive matter of all descriptions. [illegible]

NOTICE.—The Stock, Fixtures [illegible]

Stomach Bitters

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease

OF THE

Stomach, Liver & Bowels.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Prevents Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittant Fever; Fortifies the System against Miasma and the Evil Effects of Unwholesome Water; Invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels;

Steadies the Nerves, and tends to Prolong Life.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness.

Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the System or produced by Special Causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with FEVER AND AGUE it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvellous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated, and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to NERVOUS ATTACKS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and FITS OF LANGUOR find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For SEA SICKNESS it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, PREMATURE DECAY, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-inforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is THE ONLY SAFE STIMULANT, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medical stimulants of the pharmacopœia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no decoction can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They ARE ALL ADULTERATED. Hence the faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are FLAVORED AND FIRED UP with corrosive drugs to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and are fast superseding all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, DESERVEDLY popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how," you ask.
We answer, 'Tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain,
The LIVER keep in active play,
And REGULATE, from day to day,
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime,
By constant care with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the SPIRITS, too,
"How," you inquire, "can this be done,
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground
If sedentary toil you ply,
NATURE YOU MUST ASSIST—OR DIE—
For when debarred from exercise,
FOR ARTIFICIAL AID she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to PREVENT;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the UNPREPARED,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for these
THEY are the surest ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded work-rooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Never conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea, that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow, constitutional decay,
That brings death nearer day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to PREVENT alone, but CURE.

In DYSPEPSIA, FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, CONSTITUTIONAL and NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, SEASICKNESS, SPASMS, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea and land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, and regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort, and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young, and middle aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

[illegible] Office, No. 428 Broadway.

Educational.

ACADEMY OF LAKE FOREST

UNIVERSITY, at Lake Forest, Ill. The fifth year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, September 9th next. Circulars giving full particulars will be sent on application to Prof. M. C. Butler, A. M., Principal, Lake Forest, or to Prof. Page, Chicago Post Office [illegible]. Commission on Instruction—Rev. J. M. Humphrey, Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. Arthur Swazey, H. M. Thompson, Esq., [illegible] Esq. [illegible]

Lake Forest, August 18, 1863.

MRS. HOMES'

School for Young Ladies,

LA PORTE UNION SEMINARY

This Institution will commence its Second Term

Wednesday, Sept. 2d, 1863.

Particular attention is given to the English branches. German constitutes a part of the regular course of instruction. Greek, Latin and French are optional. Painting and music are thoroughly taught. Mrs. Homes has also made arrangements with DR. ADAMS, of the Illinois College, to deliver a course of Lectures on Chemistry and Philosophy.

A limited number of boarders can be accommodated. For further particulars apply to

MRS. M. HOMES HOMES.

La Porte, Ind., Aug. 18th, 1863.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President. Attendance past year 360. Superb buildings. Sixteen able and accomplished teachers. Unsurpassed facilities in the ornamental branches. Thorough and extensive course of study. Forty Dollars per term pays all expenses in the boarding department except washing and fuel. Next term commences Sept. 1st. Send to President Pershing for a Catalogue.

M. SIMPSON, President Trustees.

Pittsburg, July 1, 1863.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number Limited to Twelve.

Address E. BARBER, Lake Forest, Ill.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September next. Circulars and any desired information may be had on application to the undersigned.

S. DICKINSON.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE

AND

MILITARY ACADEMY.

FULTON, ILLINOIS.

The third year of this popular Institution will open Sept. 30 prox. The highest advantages for Literary, Scientific and Military Education are here combined. Special attention is paid to physical culture, and a skillful physician is connected with the Faculty. All students from abroad room and board in the College Buildings, as also the teachers, and are under their constant care and influence. There is a full corps of experienced teachers, and all necessary appointments. The original cost of the college property was $135,000. For circulars address

COL. D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Illinois.

Commission Merchants.

VAN WAGENEN & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

177 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on consignments to Buffalo, Oswego and New York, with privilege of sale at either place.

R. D. VAN WAGENEN. S. H. JORDAN. ROSCOE S. FROHOCK.

LEDUC & GIBBS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.

Warehouse 43 and 45 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

225 South Water street, (up-stairs) Chicago, Ill.

Advances made on consignments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Henley & Woodruff, St. Louis.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 South Water street, (Allen's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

☞ Business confined strictly to Commission. ☜

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

166 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by

WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.

A. AKIN. J. S. [illegible]

WALKER & THOMAS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Room 8, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5963.

GILBERT C. WALKER. [illegible] S. THOMAS.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Lasalle street, Chicago, P. O. Drawer 5 [illegible] Exchange on St. Louis Wanted.

C. J. GILBERT, G. W. UPDIKE, E. O. STANARD. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.

PENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

REFERENCES:—Messrs Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do.

Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by

HENRY MILWARD & CO.

18 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies of Pennsylvania again offer to the public their choice family coals as follows in

LUMP,

LARGE EGG,

SMALL EGG,

RANGE,

CHESNUT

AND NUT.

Winter their own coal exclusively, can furnish consumers or dealers at the lowest market prices.

Offices 182 East Madison street, 136 South Market street, and 240 South Clark street foot of Liberty. Post Office Drawer 6187. ROBERT LAW, Agent.

Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie and other Coals on hand. Also choice brands of Pig Iron.

R. LAW.

Financial.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL

BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decree and order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,

must deposit the same with him at his office, No. 8 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

DRAFT FOR HIGH TWO-HORSE

CORN PLOWS.

This is an improved, patented draft,

Preventing the Pressure and Injury to the horses' necks,

Which has been the great difficulty with all high plows made to cultivate both sides of the row at once.

It has been tested by hundreds of farmers, and they all pronounce it a perfect success, of which we have numerous certificates. All farmers must have an implement for cultivating corn that does double work, and will buy that kind that has the easiest draft for the horses. This draft is very simple in arrangement, and can be adapted to any form of plow intended for cultivating a full row, and whether on wheels or not.

To all parties making such plows, and those intending to make them, we offer the right to use this draft, they to pay one dollar for each plow.

This fee is a trifle, and if you are making, or intend to make such plows, it is your interest to secure the right in your town before some other party does.

For circular, giving full particulars address

H. FOSTER, Agent, Post Office Drawer 6[illegible], Chicago.

HURLBUT BROS. & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

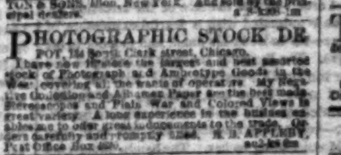
WHISKY & FLOUR BARREL STAVES.

Sorghum Barrels and Staves furnished to order.

Hurlbut's Patent Tight Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine and Right for Sale,

Office and Yard on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Lumber Track, south of Twelfth street.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY

REVOLVERS,

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, New York, and sold by the principal dealers.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEPOT, 112 South Clark street, Chicago.

I have now the largest and best assorted stock of Photograph and Ambrotype Goods in the West, covering all the wants of operators. My Negative Collodion and Albumen Paper are the best made. Stereoscopes and Plain War and Colored Views in great variety. A long experience in the business enables me to offer great inducements to the trade. Orders carefully and promptly filled. R. B. APPLEBY, Post Office Box 4[illegible].

CHOICE BARLEY MALT AND RYE MALT, manufactured in December, January, February and March.

Barley Malt, $1.10 per bu.—34 lbs.

Rye Malt, $1.00 per bushel—35 lbs.

IRWIN & MORSE, No. 9 Board of Trade Building, P. O. Box 7[illegible].

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—The undersigned pay their particular attention to the sale of Tallow, and all those stocks. Any consignments sent to them will be promptly disposed of, and quick returns made, on very advantageous terms. We mail our weekly price-current gratis to all sending their address. ADRIAN KNIGHT & SONS, [illegible] Water street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the Agents (for the Northwest) for the sale of [illegible] celebrated DANDELION COFFEE, and we are prepared to supply the wholesale trade at manufacturer's prices. [illegible] factured this article for many years, feel confident that it will give entire satisfaction. We guarantee it to all purchasers. LADD, WILLIAMS & YOUNG, [illegible] street, Chicago.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating Gage & Waite's Note [illegible] by W. H. Wilson, [illegible] August [illegible], 1863, payable two months after date with interest, at 6 per cent. [illegible] E. PULSIFER & CO.

Peoria, Aug 28, 1863.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.

[illegible] CAN POSITIVELY BE REALIZED. [illegible] Address C. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y. [illegible]

Railroad and Steamboat Lines

FARE REDUCED ON

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

And Lake Shore Railroad Line.

On and after August 7th, 1863, until further notice rates will be

From Chicago to New York, $15.

From Chicago to Boston, $21.

From Chicago to Pittsburg, $10.50

From Chicago to Cleveland, $6.

From Chicago to Buffalo, $11.

From Chicago to Baltimore, $16.

From Chicago to Philadelphia, $16.

Passengers consulting their interests will not purchase tickets to the East without first applying at the office of this line, at 56 Clark street, or at the Michigan Southern Depot, Van Buren street, Chicago.

Passengers have choice of routes either via New York Central or the Erie Railway.

H. E. SARGENT, Agent Lake Shore and Mich. Sou. Line, Chicago.

GEORGE [illegible], Passenger Agent, Chicago.

$18.00.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES,

—VIA—

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway,

FROM CHICAGO TO

NEW YORK.........$18.00.

BOSTON...............$21.00.

PHILADELPHIA.....$16.00.

BALTIMORE.........$16.00.

PITTSBURGH.........$10.50.

BUFFALO..............$11.00.

CLEVELAND...........$ 6.00.

Second Class from $2.00 to $5.00 less than above Rates.

Trains leave Union Depot, West Side:

7:30 a. m., Day Express, 7:15 p. m. N'ht Express.

ASK FOR

TICKETS VIA "FORT WAYNE,"

For Sale at the Company's Offices,

CHICAGO.

Corner Randolph and Dearborn Streets, Union Depot, West side, and at the offices of all connecting Roads in the West.

W. C. CLELAND, Gen. West. Pass. Agent. WM. F. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

GEORGIA.......2975 tons.....Capt. Gleadell.

LOUISIANA.....[illegible] tons.....Capt. Brooking.

VIRGINIA......2200 tons.....Capt. Milburn.

CAROLINA......2875 tons.....Capt. Pearce.

The above first-class, powerful, British built, Iron Steamships, (water tight compartments) will sail from New York to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, every alternate FRIDAY, commencing on the 31st July.

They are fitted up for first, second and third class passengers, with Dietary and accommodations equal to any other Line of Steamers.

RATE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK—1st class $80; 2d class $60; 3d class $35—payable in U. S. Currency.

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO LIVERPOOL—$75, $45 and $30 Gold, or equivalent in currency.

For Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street, New York, or

HENRY GREENEBAUM,

General Passage Agency, corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid first-class Passenger Steamboat

PLANET—Capt. L. Chamberlin,

Will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago at 7 o'clock in the evening, for Ontonagon, Superior City, and all intermediate ports, on the following days:

TUESDAY, Aug. 25th, for Superior City.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5th, " Ontonagon.

TUESDAY, " 15th, " Superior City.

MONDAY, " 28th, " Ontonagon.

FRIDAY, Oct. 9th, " Superior City.

THURSDAY, " 22d, " Ontonagon.

MONDAY, Nov. 2d, " Superior City.

WEDNESDAY, " 18th, " Ontonagon.

Her dock is on River street, first above Rush street bridge. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 & 8 River street.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS.

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

For bills of lading and contracts via Canal, road, apply to the following agents:

HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.

EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.

ALVA COLES, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.

S. C. CHASE, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.

S. G. CHASE, 197 River street, Troy, N. Y.

J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.

G. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.

E. J. TALLMADGE, M. & P. D. C. R. R. Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES.

JNO. BEAN & CO., Erie, Pa.

BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOPKINS & GRIFFITH, Toledo, Ohio.

W. P. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.

[illegible]

KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.

W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.

J. T. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

J. W. TUTTLE,

General Western Agent, No. 2 State street, Chicago.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

355 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects a FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities,)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily (67 miles) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.

☞ Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.

CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.

H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.

J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.

H. T. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.

CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.

MOSELEY & MONTGOMERY, Maysville, Ky.

W. H. & F. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.

N. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.

N. H. HUDSON, Ripley, Ohio.

R. G. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience have been opened on this line and its connections and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Insurance.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York. F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets February 1st, 1863,

$9,225,119.72.

G. CROSSETT, General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. 6 Clark st., Chicago.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ORSON SMITH,

Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Orson Smith, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of August, A. D. 1863, being the 17th day thereof.

ALBERT F. SMITH, [illegible] Administrators.

Chicago, July 4, 1863.

ILLINOIS CLARET,

Equal to the Best Imported.—50 cents a Bottle,

Manufactured by

GALE BROTHERS,

AND WARRANTED PURE.

202 RANDOLPH STREET.

SALT.

LIVERPOOL G. A.,

In bulk and Sacks,

For sale by H. McLENNAN & CO., 10 Lasalle street.

THE ATTENTION OF PACKERS, Distillers and Coopers is called to a patent machinery for Dressing Staves and Heading. This machine, known as Gilbert's Patent, requires but about six horse power to run it, and, with a working force of six hands, it will turn

2,500 TO 3,500

Staves and Heading per day. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1863.

THE CITY.

Gen. Logan's Great Speech.—Gen. John A. Logan's great Union speech, delivered in Chicago on the 10th inst., has been published in pamphlet form and may be obtained at this office. It will be sent by express at the rate of $3 per hundred copies. The money must accompany the order. Union Leagues and all loyal men throughout the State and the Northwest should have this great patriotic effort of the gallant fighting War Democrat who has proved his words that "his boys would hew their path to the Gulf of Mexico." Circulate the document into every house and among our brave boys in the army. Address,

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to learn of the sudden death of Thomas A. Vint, late compounding clerk in the drug establishment of Messrs. Lord & Smith.

FOUND DEAD.—A middle aged man died on the in-train of the St. Louis and Alton railroad, Saturday evening. An inquest was held Sunday morning.

FOURTH WARD U. L. A.—The regular meeting of the 4th Ward U. L. A. will be held at the usual place on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The inauguration of officers will take place. An address may be expected.

RETURNING HOME.—The thirty-fourth Wisconsin regiment passed through this city early yesterday morning. They were nine months men, numbered about 750, and will be mustered out at Milwaukee.

FIRE.—At 4 o'clock Saturday morning, the kitchen in the rear of a one-story dwelling, situated between 22d Street and 23d Street, was discovered to be on fire. The steamer Economy extinguished the flames, but not without a damage of $50.

CHESTER'S HOME MADE BREAD.—H. W. Chester, 85 State street, is making an article of what he calls "Home Made Bread," which trying, we pronounce as good an article as can be found in this city, or anywhere else. Try it.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the card published by Dr. Hunter, of New York, in another column of our issue of this day. The friends and patients of this gentleman will doubtless be gratified to hear that he purposes establishing a permanent branch office in this city.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, somebody entered the house of Mr. Joseph Lahman, at 187 Jefferson street, and stole $110 in money and sundry articles of clothing. A warrant was issued by Police Justice McDonnell on Friday for the recovery of the property and the apprehension of the thief.

ELEGANT FLAG.—Colonel C. C. Marsh, of this city, late Colonel of the 20th Illinois regiment, has had a splendid silk flag manufactured at Tiffany's, New York, for Company E of that regiment. The following inscription has been placed upon the flag: "From Col. C. C. Marsh, to replace a flag worn out in service." It is a magnificent affair.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Brown, who keeps a fruit store under the Hamilton House, accidentally fell from an express wagon on Saturday evening, on Clark street, and was severely injured about the head and face. He was taken into a drug store under the Sherman House, and subsequently removed to his home. His injuries are not dangerous.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—The first peaches of the season of the St. Jo. persuasion, reached this city on Saturday morning. A basket of the "Hale Early," from the orchard of O. B. Dickinson, was placed on our table by H. P. Stanley. The St. Jo. peach campaign may be said to be fairly open. We hear that the crop is very abundant, and of the most attractive character.

BOY LOST.—A little boy named William McCarley, came to this city two days ago from Belleville, Ill., expecting to meet his mother, but is as yet unable to find her. She is known to be in this city, stopping with her sister's family, whose name the boy cannot remember. The lad is at present at the Armory, where he will be kindly cared for until he finds his mother.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the body of Eli Mills Lashbrook, a sailor belonging to the schooner Minnesota, was found in the water close to the vessel. Coroner Schmidt held an inquest, when it was ascertained that Wednesday night the sailor went on board and slept upon deck. He was last seen at two o'clock Thursday morning. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held Saturday afternoon upon the body of Wm. Williams, 9 years old, who was drowned in the stone quarries of the town of Cicero. This is the third case of this kind within ten days. The parents of this boy have before lost a child in these quarries. A person residing in that neighborhood says the children of the neighborhood are pretty much all drowned, and that the quarries are no longer dangerous.

A SINGULAR LARCENY CASE.—On Friday evening as Nathan Morgan was sitting at the door of his Livery Stable Office, corner of Lasalle and Kinzie streets, counting some money, a half-drunken Irish sailor named Henry Butler, staggered close up to him, snatched fifty dollars and made tracks down the street. He was promptly arrested, and upon examination at the Police Court Saturday morning, was held to bail at the Recorder's Court, in the sum of six hundred dollars.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—The Seven Sisters will continue for another week, which is announced as positively the last week it can be performed. No one piece has ever attracted such a series of large audiences in Chicago. With the thermometer ranging from 80 to 95, the Theatre has been crowded nightly, and should we now have a cool spell, which we deserve, we doubt if it would hold the people—who appear to think of nothing when evening comes, but the Seven Sisters. On Saturday next there is to be a Seven Sister Matinee, and we expect to see the Theatre crowded with children.

"THE GREAT REBELLION."—This splendid musical allegory and grand military spectacle which is announced to be presented at Bryan Hall, Tuesday evening August 25th, is in a forward state of preparation. The classes are fully formed, and composed of about 300 of the most respectable young ladies and gentlemen of our city. And Captain Brand and his Ellsworth Zouaves, who have kindly volunteered, will add largely to the success of the exhibition. The Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home will reap a rich benefit therefrom, Mr. Hager having generously determined to donate one-half of the receipts to those patriotic institutions.

LARGE PAPER SALES.—Chicago is fast becoming the headquarters of the paper trade of the Northwest. On Saturday we recounted a heavy transaction by one of our older dealers, and now we are informed that the Rock River Paper Company has sold a bill of two thousand reams of printing paper to one concern in Missouri, amounting to considerably more than the transaction recorded on Saturday. This is a new house in Chicago, but we are gratified to learn that their trade is large and constantly increasing. Printers who have used their stock say that it is of excellent quality.

READING FOR THE SOLDIERS.—We notice at the Soldiers' Home a spacious book-case, as yet nearly empty. Will not those who have books of any general interest—religious, instructive or amusing, which they can spare, send them to the Soldiers' Home, No. 45 Randolph street? It will add greatly to the enjoyment of the boys, who are now confined to their beds by sickness or wounds, to be able to employ the time in quenching the insatiate thirst these men experience, who have been for months deprived of reading matter. Send in your books, papers and magazines. What you deem uninteresting and valueless will be highly prized by those who have nothing to read.

A RUNNER THAT SHOULD BE RUN OUT.—A railroad runner, who was at the Northwestern Depot, on Friday, accosted a German boy, an immigrant en route for Wisconsin, examined his tickets, and told him he couldn't get through unless he paid [illegible] dollar more for the engineer. The boy [illegible] the last money he had, [illegible] and had nothing with which [illegible] at the hotel. [illegible] Police Court, and [illegible] [illegible] he has been [illegible] [illegible] Mayor Sherman [illegible] the license of [illegible] [illegible] him out of this community.

MEETING OF THE COMISKY COMMITTEE.

Organization and Preliminary Action.

The Committee of the Common Council appointed under the resolutions of Ald. Comisky, and known as the "Enrolling Committee," met at the Council Chamber, Court House, on Saturday afternoon.

Present—Mayor Sherman and Ald. Comisky, Sheridan, Hottinger, Roberts, Ulrich, Bond, Aleckner and Gallup.

The Committee organized by electing His Honor the Mayor, permanent chairman, and Ald. Bond, clerk. After some informal discussion, touching the course to be pursued to obtain certain information desired, and upon which action is to be based, Ald. Roberts read the subjoined resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Enrollment created for this District under and by virtue of an act of Congress approved March 3d, 1863, and entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," be and they are hereby respectfully requested to permit this Committee to examine and copy that portion of the enrollment list of this District which embraces the city, and such other documents and papers as will enable this Committee to ascertain the correctness of the said list, and that they also furnish this Committee the number of men assigned by the President of the United States to be furnished by this District under the said act of Congress, and such other information as may be desirable touching the draft under said act.

Resolved, That a sub Committee of three, together with the Mayor, be appointed by the Chairman to wait on the said Board of Enrollment, with the foregoing resolution, and receive their response thereto, and in case the resolution is complied with, to arrange with said Board all matters touching the subject or the said resolution.

The Mayor, in accordance with the second resolution, appointed the following named gentlemen as the committee to wait upon the Enrolling Board of this District: Ald. Roberts, South Division, Comisky, West Division, Hottinger, North Division.

On motion of Ald. Bond, the Mayor appointed as a sub committee to prepare rules for the government of the General Committee Ald. Bond, Aleckner and Sheridan.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee hold regular meetings at the Council Chamber on Saturday evenings of each week at 8 o'clock.

The Committee having no farther business to transact at this meeting, then adjourned.

Chicago Museum.

NO. 1.

The Chicago Museum, in Kingsbury Hall, was opened to the public this morning, in connection with "Risley's River Thames and Mirror of England." It is, we understand, proposed, in the future conduct of this establishment, to give a regular series of theatrical representations, which, with the wonders of the Museum itself, and the pictures in the splendid room which is to be devoted to the purposes of a picture gallery, will constitute the regular attractions of this novel place of instruction and amusement.

We have not yet had time to inspect half the curiosities in the collection of the Museum, but we have *made* time to examine the pictures, some of which are both rare and good, and most of them worth looking at. We are very glad that an attempt is being made to establish an Art Gallery in this city, and we shall be happy to render it every assistance in our power. It is a thing which we have been advocating more or less for the past six or eight months, and if it is properly managed, we have very little doubt about its success. It will be a great boon both to the citizens of Chicago, and to the people of the West generally, to have an opportunity of examining pictures by some of the best moderns, and a few of the ancient artists. We have long felt it to be a want of the city, and the prospect of having it so well supplied is very inspiriting. People generally have no idea of the value of art to civilization, nor the influence which it exercises over social life, and manners. It has, however, a very important influence, which can scarcely be overrated. The Roman Catholic Church understood this well enough, and took care to enlist music and painting, and sculpture—the great trinity of arts by, and through which the imagination and the human soul can be most profoundly affected, and thus prepared for the reception of divine truth. To this end, they adorned their noble monasteries, abbeys, and other religious houses, with the grandest creations of pictural art, and employed in the execution of these, the highest genius of the ages during which they were the masters of the world.

We are all moved, far more deeply than we know, by the power of beauty; and it is the highest office of beauty to elevate and refine the human heart, and expand the imagination to the very verge of the infinite. It would hardly be possible for a man who was continually surrounded by painting and the plastic arts, to be otherwise than humane and gentle; and it is certain that nothing tames the ferocity of evil passions more suddenly than music, and the presence of beautiful objects. A man must reflect in his manners, and radiate in his person the graces, and proportion the beauties and the harmonies of these surroundings. Hence their civil value, and the refining influences which they throw over the household.

Goethe said, with great wisdom, that every day a man should see a beautiful picture, or hear a fine melody, or a noble poem, or look upon a beautiful woman, if he desired to know the fullness and glory of life. We are quite sure that he was right in this saying—and we hope the Chicago gallery upon private as well as public grounds, will meet with the support which so bold an enterprise in so young a city deserves.

The paintings already on exhibition will, as we said, well repay a visit. There are not many old masters in the collection, perhaps not more than two genuine ones; but this is no great matter, at present, as there are so many good ones by moderns—and we are glad to say American painters. We assure the visitor, however, that the largest in size are not always the best in quality, and if he brings a pair of cultivated eyes to the work, he will, in all likelihood, find some real gems enclosed in a very small frame. We will, however, for the sake of a convenient classification, speak of some of the large ones first.

The Murder of Miss Jane McRae, by the German Muller, is a very striking picture, and is conceived in a bold, masculine, resolute spirit, without either poetry or imagination. Our readers may remember the story, which lies far back in the early history of the country. This young lady was engaged to an officer, who, dreading lest she should fall into the hands of the savages, sent for her to come from Vermont, where she was residing, to Albany, where he was, and where he proposed to marry her. On the way she was captured—if our memory serves us right—by savages, who fell into dispute about who should possess her. To end the trouble, the Chief of the party stabbed the lady; and this is the point of the story which the artist has seized in his picture. The savages in the background are fighting, the one with a musket, the other with a tomahawk. In the foreground, the Chief, who with one hand grasps her hair, as she lies helpless and insensible, midway from the ground, and with the other hand, wields a tomahawk, with which he evidently designs to scalp her, is suddenly arrested in the attempt by a powerful Indian, apparently in pity for her fate. The head of the Chief is finely executed, and the face has the expression of one who has done a necessary act of cruelty, without being distorted by vengeful passion. It is savagely firm, but not cruel—whilst the face of the arresting Indian is animated with a fearful expression of rage—his knife in his hand, and murder in his eyes. The figure of the lady is cramped and far too small, when compared with her head and arms—these last, although very lucidly painted, and the hands well drawn and moulded—being thick and long, and look as if they did not belong to her. The hands, indeed, are more like those of a strong man than of a delicate, slender girl. Her head, face and neck are superbly painted, and are real flesh and blood—the features expressive more of a swoon than of death, with utter hopelessness and helplessness pictured in them.

Altogether, it is a powerful representation—the vast, tawny bodies of the Indians contrasting finely in their general effect—although the drawing and anatomy are very defective in parts—with the marble and moonlight beauty of the slaughtered maiden.

NEW PRODUCE AND COMMISSION HOUSE AND RETAIL STORE.—The neat new store, at 223 Randolph, between Franklin and Market streets, has recently been opened by John A. Young, under the management of Henry McLandburgh, a veteran in the business, where will be found almost every article used by families, in the way of groceries, provisions, fruits and vegetables, and all articles purchased will be delivered in any part of the city free of charge. Mr. McLandburgh is polite, attentive and reliable in every respect, hence articles purchased of him will be found as represented. Having extensive storage capacity, he has also entered into the storage and commission business. Our country readers having grain, vegetables, fruit or country produce [illegible] by sale or on commission, will find it to their advantage [illegible] call. His motto of "quick sales and small profits" [illegible] both country producers and city consumers.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Certificates Granted to Teachers.

ELECTION OF A PRINCIPAL FOR SCAMMON SCHOOL.

The Board of Education met in special session, Saturday afternoon, at their rooms on Lasalle street, at the call of Vice-President Carpenter.

The following members were present: Philo Carpenter, J. H. Foster, C. N. Holden, B. Prindiville, J. W. Sheahan, C. Wahl, L. Brentano.

Mr. Wells, the Secretary of the Board, handed in the resignation of Miss Baldwin, of Newberry school, which upon motion was accepted.

The Committee on Examination of Teachers reported the award of teachers' certificates to the following persons, and recommended that the award be ratified: Malvina A. Gray, Annie A. Light, Augusta E. Labonty, Sarah E. Lynn, Lucy A. Hawley, Mary J. Abbe, Mary B. Jones, Alice A. Stoddard, Mary E. Wright, Adele E. Woodward, Ellen L. Walker, Sarah L. Brown, Anna M. Livermore, M. Josephine Hudson, E. J. Bates, Bell M. Spence, David H. Sherman, Levi H. Warren, H. B. Coe, R. B. Van Patten, Morton Culver, Silas Peabody, Clinton Rowell, Geo. W. T. Carpenter, Francis Hanford, Daniel D Fisher, A. M. S. Carpenter, S. T. Lockwood.

On motion of Mr. Holden, the awards were ratified.

Mr. Holden, from the same Committee, moved that Miss Jennie E. McLaren be transferred from the Foster to fill the vacancy in the High School. Carried.

Mr. Holden presented the names of several gentlemen as candidates to fill the vacancy in the Scammon School.

On motion of Mr. Sheahan, the Board proceeded to the election of a Principal for Scammon School, with the following result: A. H. Vanzwoll, 5; Francis Hanford, 3. Mr. Vanzwoll was declared elected.

It was necessary to elect a teacher to fill the position in School Number Twelve, occupied by Mr. Vanzwoll, and Morton Culver was unanimously elected.

Mr. Sheahan offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the 6th rule of the Board of Education be amended so as to read as follows:

The Board shall hold its regular meetings on the Tuesday following the last Friday of each month, at half past two o'clock p. m., unless otherwise ordered by the Board. Special meetings may be called at any time, by the President, or at the written request of any three members, left with the Secretary. Whenever a special meeting shall be called, the business for which said meeting is called must be specifically stated in the call, and it shall not be in order, except by the unanimous consent of the members present, to transact any business not particularly stated in said call.

Resolved, That the following additional rule be added to the rules and regulations of the Board.

No rule or regulation of this Board shall be repealed or amended, except the motion to repeal or amend be reduced to writing and submitted to the Board at some regular meeting, at least four weeks previous to such repeal or amendment, and then only by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at such meeting.

These resolutions Mr. Sheahan moved to lay on the table until the next regular meeting. Carried.

The Chairman then nominated Mr. J. H. Wicker, the recently elected member, to the position on the several committees filled by Mr. J. D. Ward, which nomination the Board confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Prindiville, the Board adjourned.

Scarcity of Labor—Inducements to Immigrants.

Never, probably, in the history of this country, has there been a time when all classes of labor were in greater demand, or better repaid, in this city and State, than at the present. The reasons are obvious: Our manufactories and workshops are full of business; our arteries of trade and commerce are taxed to their utmost; the number of acres under cultivation have been increased, even this year. We are extending our railroads farther to the north and west; in cities and towns the march of improvement and progress is everywhere seen. In Chicago, either as regards the number or cost of buildings, the improvements this season will exceed those of any one of the past three years. Notwithstanding this prosperity everywhere apparent, this State has furnished about 130,000 men for the war—the very cream of the country—the young and energetic, industrious and patriotic. Our farmers and mechanics are over-worked, and yet cannot keep pace with the demand in their several departments. Farmers' wives and daughters have extended their sphere from the household to the harvest field, and those who were able have introduced machinery upon their farms, to facilitate their labors. There is a constant demand for mechanics in our manufactories, for workmen upon our railroads, upon our shipping, in the mines and the pineries.

Nor is this great want confined to the rougher sex. Good, reliable household help is very scarce. A few months ago, it was predicted by some that the wives and daughters of our soldiers would be left without means for subsistence, and be compelled to seek employment wherever they could find it. Copperheads urged this, indirectly to discourage enlistments. The facts are, that household help has never been as scarce, either in city or country, as during the past year. We venture the assertion that two hundred trusty, experienced girls or women, who would do housework at fair wages, could find good situations in families, at remunerative prices, within two days' time, if the heads of families can be satisfied of their good character and qualifications, and knew where to find them.

Some weeks since the Young Men's Christian Association gave notice that they would receive applications from strangers coming to the city in quest of employment, and invited those wanting help to register their names and wants. They have had scores of applications they could not fill—especially for mechanics, farmers and girls at service—of the latter none apply for situations. The classes most abundant (and commercially speaking, a drug in every market,) are clerks for dry goods and grocery houses, clerks and students at law and medicine—any business almost that will keep them in the city without hard work. There is no demand for them here, and we do not solicit an increase. It is said there are portions of the over-crowded East that have even now a surplus, and that there are districts where both men and women have neither full employment nor remunerative wages. If this be so, let them come to Chicago at once, and let there be some concerted or definite arrangements made, so that those coming here may know where to find employment—some agent or mediator between the employer and the employed.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. E. B. Tuttle of this city, who was City Missionary at Baltimore during five years, has been invited to address the mechanics and laboring classes of that city, and other portions of the East, on the advantages presented by this State and city, at this time, to those who deem a change of location advisable. He leaves on this important mission this evening.

RISLEY'S RIVER THAMES AND MIRROR OF ENGLAND.—This pictorial illustration of "old Father Thames" will inaugurate the re-opening of "Kingsbury Hall" in connection with the new "Chicago Museum." The fame of this work has preceded its arrival, and the curiosity of our citizens will soon be gratified by its display before them.

We are desired to remind the public that this is the work of celebrated artists of the Royal Academy, London, in which city it was executed and first placed on exhibition, where its fidelity to nature attracted the attention of the great Metropolis for over a year. The interest centered in the many historical scenes in and about London, will insure its being visited by old and young who can enjoy a view of scenes made familiar in legend and story.

"Westminster Abbey," "St. Paul's, the "Houses of Parliament," the "Queen's Palace," "Windsor Castle," and innumerable places of interest, are faithfully represented. The Hall has been put in order, thoroughly renovated, and richly embellished. From the efforts made by the proprietors to "deserve success," we confidently hope that they will "command it."

COME TO THE SOCIABLE.—On Monday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, the Young Man's Christian Association will hold their regular sociable, in their rooms in the M. E. Church Block. Will not the clergymen and church members of this city unite with this excellent organization, and aid by their personal efforts and presence the object for which this Sociable is held—to surround the young men and women of this city, and particularly those who are strangers here, with correct social associations, and to establish a careful and affectionate oversight over their moral and religious welfare.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—On Saturday afternoon, while an excursion party from this city were enjoying a pic nic at Cold Spring Grove, one of the party, a young man named James Montgomery, was accidentally shot by Henry Levy. The ball took effect in the right leg, shattering both bones in a frightful manner. The wound was properly dressed by a physician on the ground. The wounded man [illegible] at his own request taken to the City Hospital. His parents reside at 258 Kinzie street.

Medical Purveyor's Department.

In these stirring times, when every department of the army is fully occupied, few are aware of the immensity of the services of the Medical Department. To Dr. J. B. Porter, (an old officer in this Department in the Army,) Medical Purveyor in this city, we are indebted for some facts concerning the business done here. Before giving the statistics, it is proper to state that an outfit for a regiment in the field, embraces nearly 200 distinct articles, embracing those under the head of *materia medica*, hospital stores, instruments, books and stationery, bedding, hospital clothing, furniture and appliances, &c. Some estimate may be formed of the value of these outfits, from the fact that the cost of those given, in the first quarter shown below, was about $25,000. Since the first of July, and almost entirely since the 20th of August, 1862, the Medical Purveyor of this city has made the following issues, viz:

1862—THIRD QUARTER.	
Outfits for Illinois regiments	[illegible]
Outfits of Wisconsin regiments	[illegible]
Outfits of Michigan regiments	[illegible]
Outfits of batteries of light artillery	[illegible]
Outfits of detachments	[illegible]
Special requisitions for regiments	[illegible]
Issues to camps and hospitals	[illegible]
Total number of issues	44
1862—FOURTH QUARTER.	
Outfits of Illinois regiments	14
Outfits of Wisconsin regiments	9
Outfits of light artillery batteries	1
Outfits of detachments	1
Special requisitions for regiments	2
Issues to camps and hospitals	20
Total number of issues	47
1863—FIRST QUARTER.	
Outfits of regiments	6
Issues to light artillery batteries	3
Special requisitions for regiments	1
Issues to camps and hospitals	17
Total number of issues	[illegible]
1863—SECOND QUARTER.	
Outfits of regiments	8
Issues to camps and hospitals	[illegible]
Total number of issues	26
AGGREGATE FOR THE YEAR.	
Issues as outfits of regiments for the field	53
Issues to light artillery batteries	4
Issues to detachments	2
Issues to regiments on special requisition	4
Issues to camps and hospitals	70
Total number of issues during the year	163

Most of these issues comprised a large number of articles. Medical and hospital property was issued to camps and hospitals in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.

In addition to the duties of Purveyor, Dr. Porter has been Medical Director, and his duties have been no sinecure. He has the direction of the hospitals in Chicago and vicinity, examines and approves all certificates of whatever nature in the Medical Department, distributes the sick soldiers to the various hospitals, receives and makes reports of various kinds, &c., &c. Clerks and Stewards in the Medical Department are kept busy. The duties of a medical officer in charge of a hospital are arduous and too numerous to mention.

The office of the Medical Director and Purveyor is at No. 100 State street. Dr. R. N. Isham is in charge of the military department of the Marine Hospital, and receives sick soldiers at all hours, particularly at night, providing them with food and other necessary comforts; afterwards the patients are distributed to the City General Hospital, in charge of Dr. Hall, and to Camp Douglas Hospital, in charge of Dr. Brown, Assistant Surgeon 65th Illinois regiment.

The Judson Bank of Ogdensburgh.

We have received the following communication from D. C. Judson, Ogdensburgh, from which it will be seen that the man referred to in our strictures of the 5th of August, was not D. C. Judson, as printed:

OGDENSBURG, August 8, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your paper of the 5th, has an article charging me, by name, as President of the Judson Bank, with what you are pleased to term an act of "petty swindling." I am not, and never have been, President or other officer of the bank. On inquiry, I find that, in the absence of both President and Cashier, the Teller made a remittance for a one dollar bill, as stated, justifying himself by the fact that no postage stamp for return postage was enclosed in the letter of Messrs. Ballard & Co. I should be persuaded that Messrs. Ballard & Co. were simply mistaken in asserting that they enclosed a return postage stamp were it not for their falsely making use of my name in the publication. It was not on the bill returned or to the answer enclosing return, and most unquestionably not on their envelope.

Your obedient servant, D. C. JUDSON.

REMARKS.—The principal cause of complaint in the article referred to was, not that the value of a postage stamp was retained, but that redemption was made, in part, in shinplasters issued by the village of Ogdensburg, of no value in this vicinity, and certainly not the kind of currency with which a respectable bank should redeem its issues.

The Work of the Sanitary Commission

The following list of articles were sent to Vicksburg during the present week by the Chicago Sanitary Commission. A perusal of its contents will convince every reader that the assortment is eminently calculated to cheer the hearts and invigorate the bodies of our worn and wounded veterans. Another fact is apparent, that such an array of good things cost money. This shipment involved the outlay of $9,000. Thanks to the benevolent and patriotic Northwest, the streams flow in, the barrel of meal wastes not, and the soldiers' blessings on the Commission and its donors still continue. E. W. Blatchford, Esq., the accomplished Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, is now in Cairo, renovating and enlarging the Soldiers' Home, for present emergencies and future wants. Success attend him. List of supplies in shipment sent down to Vicksburg last week:

200 tons ice, 1,000 bott. lemon syrup, 200 barrels soda crackers, 20 barrels dry peaches, 20 barrels dry apples, 5,000 codfish, 50 caddies green teas, 50 H. F. barrels crushed sugar, 50 ounces quinine, 50 barrels stock ale, 100 quarter barrels stock ale, 50 H. F. barrels stock ale, 500 musquito bars, 10½ barrels pic'ld cabbage, 225 palm-leaf fans, and 3000 concentrated milk.

DISPLACING A SWITCH ON THE G. & C. U. R. R.—On the night of the 5th inst. two switches were displaced at Cortland station, causing a passenger train, containing sixty persons, to run into two cattle cars on a side track. Jacob Harrison, a former switchman, was arrested and brought to this city. On Saturday he had an examination before Justice A. D. Brown of Cortland, and was acquitted, without taking the evidence of the two principal witnesses for the people. Elliot Anthony conducted the case for the people and A. H. Kellum of Sycamore for the prisoner.

THE EXCURSION TO ST. JOSEPH.—The excursion by the steamer Planet to St. Joseph, on Monday, the 24th inst., offers a rare chance to those who are prevented by the cares of business from devoting much time to the pursuit of pleasure, to spend a few hours away from the dust and bustle of the city, on the placid bosom of Lake Michigan. Many, doubtless, will avail themselves of the opportunity, and a good time may be expected. A good band will be in attendance. Tickets for the round trip only $2.00.

DINNER TO GEN. MCARTHUR.—The complimentary dinner to Brigadier General McArthur, will take place at the Briggs House, on Tuesday evening, August 18th, 1863, at half past seven o'clock. Friends of the General wishing to attend the dinner, will apply to the Committee on Tickets.

R. HARVEY,
A. H. BLACKALL,
D. STEWART,
E. MCFARLANE,
J. STEWART,
D. THATCHER,
Committee.

BILLIARDS.—The item we published several weeks since that the tax on billiard tables was reduced to five dollars, is thus treated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, August 10, 1863.

Philip Wadsworth, Esq., Assessor 1st District Illinois, Chicago:

SIR—In reply to your letter of the 5th inst., I have to say no change has been made by this office in respect to the tax on billiard tables. You will therefore continue to assess them according to the instructions contained in form No. 42.

Yours respectfully,
JOS. J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

"No. 42." All billiard tables kept for hire, as well as those kept for private use, are subject to an annual tax of $10.00 each, in addition to the license tax.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following table shows the state of the weather for the week ending Aug. 15th, as kept by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph street, corner of Canal street:

1863.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday, " 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday, " 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday, 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday, " 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday, " 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday, " 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A Card.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

Reports are freely circulated that I am selling my new maps of Chicago for less than the regular subscription price, $10.00. Now, in justice to myself, my patrons, and those who are waiting for the purpose of getting the maps at a reduced price, I will simply say it is entirely false. I neither have, nor shall I, sell at anything less than my regular price, as I shall not publish a surplus of copies beyond what can be disposed of.

Time will prove this fact, and all interested will please remember the above assertion. I do not guarantee against an advance in the price of this map, as that may easily occur in [illegible] sale hereafter does not warrant the [illegible] tare it would require to keep the engraving in existence.

JAMES VAN VECHTEN.

The Bethel Cause in Chicago.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The correspondence published in yesterday morning's paper, in regard to a building, &c., does not place the subject before the public in its proper light. In canvassing for the new building for the N. M. M. S. S. and a Bethel church, a large number of the friends of the Bethel cause suggested that one Bethel was enough, and that the two should be united in one building.

A meeting was called, and the subject discussed fully, which meeting appointed a committee consisting of the undersigned, to confer with the Bethel committee of Chicago, upon a plan to carry out the proposition. Before any conference was had with this committee, the Secretary of the Seaman's Friend Society, and the Chaplain, prepared the answer published with the signatures of the Bethel committee, which, in its concluding paragraph, only touches in substance the proposition made by the Young Men's Christian Association. The proposition that the ministers and laymen of the churches supporting the Bethel cause here should have the privilege of recommencing a Chaplain for this post, does not remove the appointing power, and seemed eminently proper. The Young Men's Christian Association, holding the property in trust for the two purposes, does not certainly contemplate ignoring the Seamen's Friend Society, while the proposition to raise and disburse the money, was only intended to remove the disgrace from the Chicago churches which are annually reported deficient some $500, in the support of the Bethel cause in this city, all of which was intended to serve the best interests of the cause, not because of any inability on the part of the Association to raise the money for the erection of a building which will be a credit to Chicago, without any aid from the Seaman's Friend Society.

It is also true, that the S. F. Society have made several efforts to erect a building, and have not in any of them succeeded, which is not surprising, if the current expenses of the Society have not been met by the co-operating churches of Chicago into $500 per annum. If there are 20,000 seamen in this port, as is indicated in the correspondence referred to, it is very certain that the Seamen's Friend Society in providing them with a small wooden structure not more than thirty by forty, have signally failed in their mission to preach the gospel to so large a number, and there should be at least one large building for their use, if not more. And we think that the co-operation of the Young Men's Christian Association, aside from the erection of a building, would be very desirable and add to, rather than take from, the efficiency of the Seamen's Friend Society in reaching such a large number with the influences of Christianity.

GEORGE ARMOUR,
WM. H. BRADLEY, } Com.
JOHN V. FARWELL

Chicago, Aug. 14, 1863.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—We invite attention to the advertisement in this day's issue, of Messrs. Miller & Horsey, 339 Broadway, N. Y., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in hats, caps, furs, buffalo and fancy robes, umbrellas, &c. We are assured that they have one of the most extensive and select assortments in New York. Mr. H. L. Gridley, for a number of years a resident of this city, and favorably known to the trade, is the general agent for this house through the Western States. Western merchants visiting New York should not fail to call at 339 Broadway before purchasing.

RUNAWAY.—There was a runaway on South Clark street, last night, near the corner of Madison street. The carriage contained a man, his wife, and child, all of whom were more or less injured. We are unable to give full particulars, because of the obstinacy and stupidity of Policeman No. 33, who rudely forbade our reporter from entering the drug store, and ordered him to "move on," although he respectfully gave his reasons for desiring the information. A newspaper reporter is as much a public servant as a policeman, and he has a right to demand all facilities for obtaining information. This courtesy has never been denied us except in this instance.

ZOUAVES!—Capt. Brand desires every one, old and young, to be at the armory, in Garret Block, on Monday night at 8 o'clock for drill and the transaction of important business.

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, of 832 Broadway, New York, Physicians for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, have determined on opening a permanent Branch Office in Chicago, for the greater convenience of the numerous patients now under their treatment. The Chicago office will be under the immediate personal superintendence of Dr. James Hunter, who will arrive in a few days.

From the large number of patients now under treatment by the peculiar system of *Inhalation*, and the general satisfaction expressed at its success, Dr. Hunter is encouraged to take this step, it being, in all cases, more satisfactory both to patient and physician, that frequent personal intercourse should be held, and a thorough examination be made of the general health.

The location of Dr. Hunter's Office will be published in a few days. aug17-3t

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at New York prices at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. aug 16 4w

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skilin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street Philadelphia, Pa. jy19-4w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 15 1863.

The week closes on an exceedingly dull money market. In the discount line there has been no demand from any source whatever, and there is considerable complaining among the Banks at the scarcity of business paper. Currency is abundant, and borrowers can obtain any amount of money at 6@8 ₩ cent,—the inside figure for first class paper at short rates, backed with the requisite documents.

There is an active demand for exchange, and the market is firm at ¼@⅜ per cent. premium buying, and ½ selling.

There was a further decline in Gold this morning, probably owing to the favorable aspect of affairs at Charleston. The first board quotation was 125¼. Here there is nothing doing, and the buying rate is nominally 124. Silver easier and quiet at 118@119.

—In Milwaukee, the rates for Exchange yesterday, were [illegible] buying, and ½ selling.

—In Cincinnati, on Thursday, the money market was quiet at 6@8 ₩ cent. Exchange in good demand at par buying, and ¼ per cent. selling. Orders on Washington range from [illegible] discount; certificates 99¼.

—In St. Louis, on Thursday, there was no activity in financial circles. Exchange scarce and firm at ¼ ₩ cent. buying, and [illegible] ₩ cent. selling. Government vouchers steady at [illegible] ₩ cent. discount.

—In Philadelphia money continues to be a perfect drug; it is difficult to effect first-class call loans at over 4 ₩ cent., although the daily transactions for small amounts are generally made at 5.

THE WAR AMONG THE RAILROADS.—The New York Express, of Thursday, says:

The war between the Grand Trunk of Canada and the roads west of Lake Erie, which was but a speck a few days since, has assumed large proportions. The agreement has been entirely broken up, and once more the travelling public have the benefit of competition. The Fort Wayne opened the campaign on the part of the Western roads, reducing the fare through to Chicago to $18.

The Michigan Southern and Central followed, and the war became general. The New York Central commenced selling tickets this morning at the same rate, but does not prorate. The Pennsylvania Central has kept aloof from the quarrel, and refuses to make any reduction. The Erie is still selling at its old rates, and will continue to do so unless otherwise ordered.

In regard to the Erie we can speak officially, that it will not prorate with the Western Roads at present, and will continue the previous fares throughout the entire length of the road. The New York Central will do the same thing, and we can repeat our assertion of yesterday, that the most perfect cordiality still exists between these two roads. The railroads engaged in this war will soon find that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by it, as they had all the business they could attend to at the previous remunerative rates. It will easily be seen that the loss consequent upon this reduction of fares will fall only on the Canada and Western roads, and it is not at all likely that those of New York will join in the movement. The low prices ruling for breadstuffs at this point will also probably have their effect upon the fall receipts of the roads running into the grain growing regions of the Great West.

The railroad war had a depressing effect on the share market in the street, this morning, and there was but little movement, except in Erie, New York Central, and Southern Michigan. Erie was pressed for sale and declined to 104¾. New York Central sold down to 128¾. Reading fell to 112¾. Cleveland and Pittsburg was hammered by a large operator, and sold as low as 94. Michigan Southern was the great feature, and under continued free purchases, rose to 90¾. At the regular session of the board the most intense excitement prevailed, and there was a further decline, especially in western roads, the market was quite panicky. New York Central fluctuated between [illegible] and Erie between [illegible]. The transactions in Erie were attended with the greatest excitement imaginable. Michigan Southern continued to improve as the call progressed, and closed at [illegible].

The New York Times of Friday, says:

There is no change of moment in money matters today, but the inquiry is somewhat lighter. The new contracts entered into are mainly at 5 ₩ cent., while there appears to be no disposition to raise the rates on capital already placed on more favorable terms. The volume of paper offering is small, and the ruling rate for prime names is about 5½ ₩ cent. It is understood that since the bank statement was made up on Saturday, there is some accumulation in the deposits at the banks, and that the report for the current week will show an increase.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,[illegible]; including for customs, $[illegible]; payments, $1,[illegible]; balance, $[illegible].

The receipts, to-day, for the popular loan were $[illegible], of which $[illegible] was paid in for account of the Loan Agency, and $[illegible] on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The New York Evening Post says:

In Mexico there are over one thousand silver mines, yielding between thirty-five and forty millions of dollars a year. The value of these mines is increased by the fact that there are twenty-five mines of quicksilver, which yield from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand pounds weight annually. Gold is also found in considerable quantities, stated variously at from three millions of dollars upwards. The mines are generally located either on the top or on the western slope of the Cordilleras, and have been wrought for ages. Gold and silver vases of great value and beauty of workmanship were sent back to Spain by the first conquerors as spoils of war. Iron and copper are also produced in great abundance. One great hindrance to the realizing of this mineral wealth is the difficulty of transporting it to the seaboard, there being neither railroads nor navigable rivers in the country, and the only means of transportation being the backs of mules. The commercial inertness and want of mercantile enterprise of the people, and the small extent to which the combination and division of labor are carried, have also contributed, with the general insecurity of property, to prevent the various natural resources of the country from receiving their full development.

New York Stock and Money Market—Aug. 15.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks steady.

U. S. 6s '81 [illegible]

MONEY—Easier at [illegible] ₩ cent.

Sterling Exchange dull and lower. First-class bills are quoted at [illegible].

Gold lower, opening at 125¾, and closing heavy at [illegible].

Total export of specie to-day $[illegible].

New York Wool Market—August 13.

The auction sale of to-day was not largely attended, and the spirit of the company was moderate. All the lots put up were sold, and some were duplicated. The prices realized for the Cape, Donskoi and Valparaiso were fair, while the Mexican, most of the South American and California were sold at rates below the general views. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 15, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Br'ly. bu.
Lake	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Canal	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	1100	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Total	2214	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1400	2047

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Live Hogs. No.	Wool. lbs.	Beef C'tle. No.	Hides. lbs.	High-wines. brls.
G & C U R R	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
C B & Q R R	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
N W R R	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barl'y. bu.
To Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....
Fort Sarnia	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....
Montreal	....	....	[illegible]	....	....	....
Goderich	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
To other ports	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....

The receipts of Produce to-day embraced 2,214 brls Flour, 19,477 bu Wheat, 163,631 bu Corn, 21,790 bu oats, 1,400 bu Rye, 2,047 bu Barley, and 31,310 lbs Seeds. The shipments were—7,097 brls flour, 36,675 bu Wheat, 96,830 bu Corn, and 4,675 bu Oats.

The receipts of Wheat on the corresponding day last year were 21,390 bu.

The Hibernia, with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst., was telegraphed this morning, quoting Flour, Wheat, and Corn dull, but without decided change. Provisions dull.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day—quite a number of the excursionists having returned—but the general markets were dull and easier.

For new No. 1 Spring Wheat there was a moderate shipping inquiry and the market was steady at yesterday's prices. Other grades were dull. The sales foot up some 20,000 bu at [illegible] for new No 1 Spring; [illegible] for new No 2 Spring; [illegible] for old No 2 Spring; [illegible] for new Rejected Spring, and 85c for Rejected Red.

The inquiry for Corn was less active, and the market closed dull at a decline of [illegible] ₩ bu, with sales of about 75,000 bu at [illegible] for Mixed in store, and 45c for Rejected in store.

There was less activity in the market for Oats and prices receded ½c, with sales of new No. 1 at [illegible] in store, and [illegible] for new No 2 in store.

Rye was dull and heavy, with trifling sales of No 1 at 87c—at the close buyers offering 82c. Barley dull and nominally without change.

The Flour market was superlatively dull—there having been only one transaction reported. It was understood that a few other lots changed hands, but the terms were not made public—supposed, however, to have been at a material concession. There is still a large quantity of old Flour pressing the market, and in order to effect sales, holders have to submit to a decline of fully 25c ₩ brl.

The Provision market was lifeless, and the transactions were trifling at $12.50 for a small lot of country Mess Pork; 5c for smoked Sides; 10c for canvassed Hams, and [illegible] for white Grease.

There was an active inquiry for Timothy Seed, and we note sales of about 330 bu at $2.12½. Nothing transpiring in Clover or Flax. Highwines inactive—holders asking 45c.

Domestic Salt is in steady demand and firm at $2.10, delivered. There is nothing doing in Foreign, and the market is nominal at $175 for Liverpool G. A.

Lard Oil is in good demand and steady at 75c for Chicago No 1. Nothing doing in other oils. There is no material change in the Grocery market.

Fish are dull at $5.00@5.25 for No. 1 Whitefish, and $4.75@5.00 for No 1 Trout. Fruits are dull and easier.

The dull and lifeless feeling, with which the Cattle market has been characterized during the past week, was well maintained to-day, and the market closed fully as bad as last week; common grades in particular were worse. The sales to-day foot up some 400 head at a range of $1.[illegible].

Live Hogs were dull and heavy, with trifling sales at $4.00@4.00. The decline during the week is fully 25c on the great bulk of the sales.

Freights were dull and neglected—one vessel having been chartered to Buffalo, with Corn, at 3½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the Independent.]

The fall trade has opened very quietly. Woolens are much more active than cottons or silks. Prices of all kinds of seasonable or standard goods are steady. No concession is made except on old-fashioned or out of season goods. Holders are very firm, and seem to expect rather some advance, though this is hardly likely while gold is declining. The chief buyers are from the West and Southwest, who are looking at lots of desirable styles of heavy woolens. The sales of cotton goods are rather light. Both bleached and unbleached goods are very firm. Prints are inactive. Printing cloths are firmer. Stripes, ticks and denims are steady, and rather in light stock. Fancy cassimeres are the most active. The best makes are very firm. Fine beavers are a trifle lower. Satinets are active and firm. Printed delaines are in moderate demand and steady. There is more inquiry, and a better inquiry, in the shawl market. Large orders had been given in advance. Production is limited by the high prices asked for wool. Manufacturers are large buyers where they can find a supply at prices that will remunerate them; but wool growers are too ready to stand above the market.

Owing to the fall in gold, there is more activity in foreign goods. The importations are increasing. Heavy woolens are selling freely, and the supply is behind the demand. British dress goods are more inquired after. Silks are dull, as are all French goods, the season being too early. Linens are rather active. Worsteds are arriving freely, and seem to invite attention. The stock in bond of all kinds of foreign dry goods is valued at $20,000,000, which is largely in excess of last year. The accumulations of several months will soon be put on the market, especially if gold declines, as that will lower duties as well as exchange, reducing the cost materially, and enabling the importer to sell correspondingly low.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the New York market.

PRINTS.			
Merrimac	[illegible]	Richmond	[illegible]
Cocheco	[illegible]	American	[illegible]
Sprague	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]
Dunnell's	[illegible]	Lowell	[illegible]
Manchester	17	Dutchess B	[illegible]
		Fancy Brands	[illegible]
GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	[illegible]	Glasgow	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]	Manchester	[illegible]
BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Lawrence	[illegible]	Parkins, D	[illegible]
Appleton	[illegible]	Globe	[illegible]
Medford	[illegible]	Old Dominion	[illegible]
Indian Head	[illegible]	Pepperell, E	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	Great Falls, M	[illegible]
Tremont	[illegible]		
Cabot, A	[illegible]	Indian Orchard, C	[illegible]
Atlantic	[illegible]		
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Boot Mills, H	[illegible]
Laconia	[illegible]	" O	[illegible]
Shawmut	[illegible]	Bartlett	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]		
Salmon Falls	[illegible]	Pacific, T	[illegible]
Agawam, F	[illegible]	Bates, B	[illegible]
Gilboa	[illegible]	Portsmouth, P	[illegible]
Ozark	[illegible]	Namaskeag	[illegible]
Thames River	[illegible]		
BLEACHED GOODS.			
New York Mills	[illegible]	Dwight	[illegible]
Wamsutta	[illegible]	Bay Mills	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Waregan	[illegible]
White Rock	[illegible]		
Lonsdale	[illegible]	Waltham, X	[illegible]
Hills Semp. Idem	[illegible]		
Bartletts	[illegible]	Androscoggin	[illegible]
James Mills	[illegible]	Red Bank	[illegible]
Williamsville	[illegible]	Hamilton, Q	[illegible]
Dwight	[illegible]	Portsmouth, P	[illegible]
DENIMS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Otis	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Jewett City	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	Providence	[illegible]
Eagle	[illegible]	Falls	[illegible]
Oxford	[illegible]		
STRIPED SHIRTINGS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Whittenton	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Uncasville	[illegible]
Jewett City	[illegible]	Falls	[illegible]
TICKS.			
Amoskeag, A. C. A.	[illegible]	York, 32 inch	[illegible]
" A	[illegible]	Hamilton, Regular	[illegible]
" B	[illegible]	" D	[illegible]
" C	[illegible]	Pemberton, XX	[illegible]
" D	[illegible]	" AA	[illegible]
York, 30 inch	[illegible]	Falls	[illegible]
CORSET JEANS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Indian Orchard	[illegible]
Laconia	[illegible]	Androscoggin	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Pepperell	[illegible]
BROWN DRILLS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Massachusetts	[illegible]
Salmon Falls	[illegible]	Indian Head	[illegible]
LAWNS.			
Pacific, 1,300	15	Pacific, 1,400	16
DE LAINES.			
Manchester, Dark	[illegible]	Hamilton, Dark	[illegible]
Pacific, Dark	[illegible]		
CARPETS.			
Lowell, 3 Ply	$1.80	Crowley's Pat. Plush	[illegible]
" Super	[illegible]	" Dry Brussels	[illegible]
" Medium	[illegible]	New England Pat.	[illegible]
Imperial, 3 Ply	[illegible]	Empire Mills	[illegible]
" Super	[illegible]	Delaware	[illegible]
" Medium	[illegible]	Ingrain	[illegible]
Hanford, Extra 3 Ply	[illegible]		

Prices firm and trade active. Buyers who have been in the market for weeks are now buying freely.

The Crops in Indiana.

[From the Indianapolis State Journal.]

We have several times given our readers such a general view of the condition of crops in this State as we could get from our country exchanges, but, as every one may not draw the same inferences from the same facts, we shall to-day let our exchanges speak for themselves, premising only that less than a fourth say anything on the subject, and that what has heretofore been said by the silent three-fourths is in the main less favorable than we could have wished. The difficulty of arriving at any comprehensive conclusion that shall not be false as to many districts of country, may be judged from the first two papers we quote. [illegible]

The Crops in Minnesota.

[From the Minnesota Republican.]

We hear cheering news from all parts of Southern Minnesota relative to the crops, and that the yield will be much more than the most sanguine had expected. A large proportion of the wheat has been harvested, and is nearly ready for the threshing machines. Our farmers certainly have no reason to complain after the gloomy prospect they had during the drouth. We learn that corn and potatoes are coming on finely, and that there will be a large crop of both. Our soil has proved a wonderful capacity to resist the scorching heat of a drouth of three months duration, and yield after all a bountiful harvest.

Salt in Baltimore.

Receivers are held above the views of buyers, but limited stock are in the request of speculators. [illegible]

Detroit Grain Market—Aug. 14.

[illegible]

[illegible] were made, and quotations are nominal. No. 1 red selling from wagons at [illegible] and No. 1 white at $1.16 [illegible]. The demand continued active for milling and [illegible] freely offered by the car load. Oats—Dull very dull. Three cars offered on 'Change at 45c without buyers. Street rates 45c for new, and [illegible] for old. Barley—In improved demand at [illegible] ₩ cwt.

Baltimore Provision Market—Aug. 13.

Bacon shoulders and fancy hams are in good demand for retailing, but in other articles under this head we hear of no movement of importance. Prices are quoted as follows, viz: New mess pork, [illegible]; western packed mess [illegible]; and Baltimore do, at $15 [illegible] per brl. Bacon—Shoulders 6c; sides, [illegible]; plain hams, 10@11¼c, the outside figure for canvassed; and sugar-cured and fancy do, [illegible]. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 4½c; sides, 5½@6c. Lard—Western in brls and tcs, [illegible], and refined, 12½c ₩ lb.

Toledo Grain Market—Aug. 14.

Wheat—Sales 1,200 bu amber Michigan at $1.08; 1,200 bu do at same; 2,100 bu No. 2 red at $1.05½; 600 bu do at same; 1,200 bu amber Michigan at $1.08; 400 bu No. 1 red at $1.07; 500 bu do at same—with more sellers than buyers at the rates. Corn—Sale 800 bu rejected at 55c. Oats—No sales; buyers offer 48c. Barley—Spring, [illegible]; winter, [illegible].

Ocean Freights at New York.

Freights are dull and lower. The engagements are: To Liverpool, 22,000 bu. corn, at 6d, in bulk; 27,000 bu wheat, at 6½@7d, in bulk and bags; by neutral, 80 barrels ashes at 20s; by steamer, 1,500 barrels flour, at 2s, and 1,800 boxes cheese, at 40s; to London, 1,500 barrels flour, at 2s 3d; a Grecian brig was chartered for London with 16,000 bushels grain on private terms, and a Prussian bark for Antwerp with 20,000 bushels at 6s 6d per quarter.

Milwaukee Wheat Market.

The Sentinel of this morning says: The light receipts of produce and comparatively small stock in store rendered the market dull yesterday, and in prices of wheat we have to note a further decline of 1@2c ₩ bushel. About 27,000 bushels of wheat changed hands at 95c for No 1 spring, in store, 88c for No 2 do in Smith's, and 97@98c for club and extra. The market for wheat closed dull and heavy, and without buyers at more than 95c for No 1 spring.

Seeds.

PHILADELPHIA.—Clover Seed is scarce. Timothy ranges from $2.25@2.50 ₩ bush. New Flax seed is selling in a small way at $2.25.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending August 15, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending August 15	4,661	14,446
Week ending August 8	4,875	19,997
Week ending August 1	[illegible]	17,166
Week ending July 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent and Mich. South. large cars	$[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 28 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent and Mich South. large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
cars of 28 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 28 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pitts, Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 28 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do of 28 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk 2½c ₩ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily records posted on 'Change, to 4,661 head. This is 173 less than last week, and 2,[illegible] more than the corresponding week of last year.

THE OPENING OF THE MARKET.

THURSDAY, AUG. 3.—The opening day of the great cattle market this week is very similar to that of the one previous. There is very nearly the same number of cattle on sale, and just as great a scarcity of buyers. In point of quality there is very little difference, but the poorer qualities, such as thin steers and cows are selling at lower rates. A goodly number of these sell as low as $1.50 ₩ 100 lbs, and none sell for more than $3.25. There is very little inquiry on Government account. The new contractors have not commenced operations, as there are still a good many cattle on the old contracts yet to be delivered. A few droves of thin steers were purchased by city distillers for feeding, but beyond this there was nothing doing. There were a few droves of good to prime cattle in the yards, some of which sold at $3.50@4.00, but the greater number will go through to New York in first hands. Taken, in all its bearings, the opening was full as bad as last week, and from appearances the close will be worse.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 15.—The close of the market has been fully as hard as the opening, and if anything a shade worse, as there was no disposition shown by either speculators or shippers to do anything. Practically the market closed last evening, as the run of cattle this morning was light and of exceedingly ordinary quality. We call the market worse on common grades than last week, and about the same on others.

We give closing quotation as follows:

Premium	$4.00@4.25
Extra shipping	[illegible]
Good	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]
Cows and thin steers	[illegible]

[We omit the drove notes, as the great bulk of the sales ranged from $2.25@3.75. There were only three or four lots that sold above these figures,—hardly enough to establish quotations.]

THE HOG MARKET.

The total receipts of Live Hogs at all the yards for the week ending to-day amount to 14,446. This is 5,551 less than last week, and 6,[illegible] less than the corresponding week of last year.

Notwithstanding that the receipts show a material decrease from those of last week, still they have been altogether too heavy for the health of their owners, as the market has ruled very dull, consequent upon the falling off in the packing demand in New York, owing to the advancing price of ice. Although the range of prices is about the same as that of last week, still the bulk of the sales were made at a decline of fully 25c, and we reduce our quotations accordingly. The extreme rate was only obtained for a few picked lots for the Canada and Philadelphia markets, and are not to be taken as a criterion. We quote:

Choice heavy	[illegible]
Heavy	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Dull and neglected. Engagements were: schr Leader, corn to Buffalo at 3½c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,214 brls; shipped, 7,097 brls. Market excessively dull. Sales were: 200 brls good Spring extra at $4.90; 50 brls Rye Flour at $3.25.

WHEAT—Received, 19,477 bu. Shipped, 36,675 bu. Market steady. Sales were: 20,000 bu New No. 1 Spring at 95c; 2,000 bu do at 95c; 8,000 bu do at 95c; 2,000 bu New No 2 Spring at 88c; 400 bu do at 88c; 500 bu Old No 2 Spring at 91c; 600 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu New Rejected Red at 85c; 2,000 bu New Rejected Spring at 70c, all in store.

CORN—Received, 163,631 bu. Shipped, 96,830 bu. Market quiet and [illegible] lower. Sales were: 12,000 bu Mixed at 48c in store; 21,000 bu do at 48½c in store; 15,000 bu do at 48c in store; 20,000 bu Rejected at 47c in store; 400 bu no grade at 40c on track; 1,300 bu do at 40c on track.

OATS—Received, 21,790 bu. Shipped, 4,675 bu. Market dull and easier. Sales were: 2,500 bu New No 1 at 50c; 15,000 bu do at 50½c; 2,500 bu New No 2 at 50c; 400 bu do at 48c; 3,000 bu do at 51c, all in store.

RYE—Received, 1,400 bu. Market dull and declining. Sales were: 1,600 bu No 1 at 87c in store. At the close buyers were only offering 82c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,047 bu. Market dull, easier; [illegible] No 2 at 95c in store.

ASHES—None offering. Market nominal at [illegible].

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 98c.

BAGGING—In active demand at 35c for "Lewiston."

BEESWAX—Sales: 100 lbs Yellow at 30c.

BEANS—Quiet at $2.00@2.25 for prime Navy, and [illegible] for inferior to fair.

BROOM CORN—Firm but inactive at [illegible] for good to prime, and [illegible] for common to fair.

BUTTER—Steady and quiet at 12@14c for good dairy, and 10@11c for fair.

CHEESE—Is in steady demand and firm at 11c for Hamburgh, and 10c for Western Reserve. Illinois and Wisconsin dull at 8@9c.

COFFEES—Are steady and firm at 29@30c for Rio; 34@36c for Java.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Eggs dull at [illegible]; Chickens quiet at $1.75@2.00 ₩ doz.

FISH—Are quiet and unchanged. We quote:

No 1 Whitefish	$5.00@5.25
No 2 "	[illegible]
No 1 Trout	[illegible]

FEATHERS—Sales: 100 lbs Geese at 50c.

FRUITS—Dried Fruits are dull and neglected, with light sales at [illegible] for good to prime Dried Apples and 10@11c for Dried Peaches. Green Fruits are plenty, with sales of Apples at $1.00@2.00 ₩ brl. Peaches fluctuating.

HAY—Nominal at $10.00@11.00 for Pressed Timothy.

HIDES—Are unchanged. We quote:

Dry Flint	[illegible]
Dry Salted	[illegible]
Green Salted	[illegible]
Green Country	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received, 130 brls. Market dull—holders asking 45c.

LARD OIL—More active. Sales were: 25 brls No 1 Chicago at 75c.

LUMBER—Sales—Cargo of schr Toledo, from Grand River rafted, mixed at $13.50; cargo schr Alva from Kalamazoo, on p. t. We give the following yard prices:

Lumber—First Clear, per 1,000 ft.	[illegible]
Second Clear, "	[illegible]
Third Clear, "	[illegible]
Stock Boards, "	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
" " green	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear "	[illegible]
Common "	[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear "	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Lath Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	[illegible]
" No. 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
" No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₩ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ₩ 100	[illegible]

NAILS—Steady at [illegible] for 10d.

OILS—Dull at [illegible] for Kerosene, and $1.00@1.10 for Linseed, raw and boiled.

POTATOES—Dull at $1.50@1.75 per barrel, or 50c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Sales were: 12 brls country Mess Pork at $12.50; 100 brls city do on p. t.; 1,000 lbs canvassed Hams at 10c in brl; 1,000 lbs Smoked Sides at 5c; 17 tcs White Grease at [illegible]; 25 tcs do at [illegible].

RICE—Is without change. We quote:

Arracan	[illegible]
Rangoon	[illegible]
Carolina	[illegible]

SUGARS—Steady and unchanged. We quote:

New Orleans	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
Hard Refined	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]

SYRUPS—Are quiet but without material change. We quote:

Belcher's	[illegible]
New York Sugar House	[illegible]
" " Syrups	[illegible]
Golden Syrup	[illegible]
Sorghum	[illegible]
Do refined	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]

SALT—Domestic is in steady demand and firm at $2.10 for Onondaga and Saginaw. Foreign is dull and nominal—holders asking $1.75@1.75 for Liverpool G. A.

SEEDS—Timothy is in active demand and firm. Sales were: 118 bags and 125 bu prime at $2.12½.

TALLOW—We hear of no transactions. Market nominal at 9½c for country, and 9½@10c for city.

WOOL—Market nominal at 55@60c for medium to fine washed fleece.

New York Markets—August 15.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged at 63@65c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy, and prices again declined 5c at $4.60@5.10 for extra State; [illegible] for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and [illegible] for trade brands—market closing heavy.

WHISKY—Dull at 45c. A small lot sold at 45c.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and unsettled. Good brands were scarce, and wanted at about previous prices, at [illegible] for Chicago spring; [illegible] for Milwaukee club; [illegible] for amber Iowa; $1.18@1.25 for winter red western; [illegible] for amber Michigan; $1.35 for common winter red Illinois; $1.35 for common white western. Corn opened steady, but closed dull and heavy, at [illegible] for shipping mixed western—nearly all of the inside price; [illegible] for western yellow; [illegible] for white western. Oats lower and dull at [illegible] for western.

The Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER.] [By Telegraph.

MONEY MARKET.—Funds firmer and consols advancing, under the improving tendency of the Paris Bourse, and a more general belief that the Polish question will not result in war. Consols closed on Thursday at [illegible] for money.

LATEST—Cotton—American declined [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Firm.

STOCKS—Illinois Central [illegible] discount; Erie 70 [illegible].

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Aug. 15.

Bktn Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Mendota, [illegible], Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Kenosha, Hewitt, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Racers, Collins, Green Bay, 200 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Brig A. P. Nichols, Locke, Erie, 380 tons coal.
Brig Adirondack, [illegible], Saginaw, 90 m lumber.
Prop Powhattan, Foster, Muskegon, 15 m lumber.
Prop J. F. Pentland, Becker, Buffalo, 1,12 brls salt, 1,600 kegs powder.
Schr White Cloud, Stratton, Detroit, 200 m lumber.
Schr C North, Hodges, Kewaunee, 80 cds wood.
Schr J. B. Wallace, Lawrence, Webster's Pier, 80 cds wood.
Schr Arrow, Scott, [illegible], 85 cds wood.
Schr Clipper City, Ingersoll, Bay de Noc, [illegible].
Schr Seneca Chief, Thompson, Green Bay, 112 cds wood.
Schr Souvenir, Kudel, Holland, 60 cds wood.
Schr Colonel Glover, Miller, Michigan, 70 m lumber, 7 m lath.
Schr Gem, Holt, Holland, 60 cds wood.
Schr Kitty Grant, Kampman, McDowell's, 60 cds bark.
Schr Adda, Carter, Kalamazoo, 94 m lumber.
Schr Guide, Burgess, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Minnie Williams, Williams, Pt. Colborne, 130 cds wood.
Scow Hercules, Peterson, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Scow C C Butts, Naylor, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Scow Mt Vernon, Hanson, South Haven, [illegible] shingles.
Scow Laurel, McVea, Wilkinson's, 85 cds wood.
Scow Grace A Green, Larson, White Lake, 30 m timber, 300 R R ties.
Scow Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Scow Sultan, Brickner, Holland, [illegible] m lumber.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Sarnia, sundries.
Prop J. Barber, Robbins, St. Joseph, [illegible].

CLEARED .... Aug. 15.

Bktn Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Mercantile, Briggs, Buffalo, 31,[illegible] bus oats, 2,500 brls flour.
Prop Kenosha, Hewitt, Buffalo, 21,000 bus corn.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Sarnia.
Bark R. G. Winslow, Hammage, Pt. Colborne, 24,000 bus corn.
Bark Maitland, McKinnie, Pt. Colborne, 17,500 bus corn.
Bark Sleipner, Waage, Bergen, Norway, 3,[illegible] bus wheat, 30 hides, 1,[illegible] bus rye, [illegible] brls flour, 220 brls pork, 50 brls kerosene.
Bark Champion, Carr, Buffalo, 24,500 bus corn.
Bark Peshtigo, Lewis, Peshtigo.
Schr Adirondack, McKee, Buffalo, 18,000 bus corn.
Schr York State, Dimmick, Buffalo, 13,[illegible] bus corn.
Schr Collingwood, Keith, Buffalo, 17,000 bus corn.
Schr A J Rich, Crawford, Buffalo, 17,000 bus corn.
Schr Summit, Gelson, Ogdensburgh, 14,[illegible] bus corn.
Schr Leader, Monroe, Buffalo, 18,[illegible] bus corn.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 15, 1863.

CLEARED.

Unadilla, Marseilles.
Hunter, Morris, 100 brls salt.
Imperial, Lockport.
Sebastopol, Morris, 50 m lumber.
Monitor, Lasalle, 32 m lumber, 2 m siding, 12 m shingles, 14 m lath.
Pacolette, Athens.
Investigator, Athens.
R G Loomis, Athens.
W B Ogden, Athens.

ARRIVED.

Durham, Lasalle, 120 tons coal.
Louisa, Joliet.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 15, 1863.

UP—Props. Queen of the Lakes, Rocket, Adriatic, Tonawanda, Meteor.

DOWN—Props. Fountain City, Forest Queen; bark Surprise.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 16, 1863.

UP—Bark Superior; schooner Persian, Baker, W. O. Brown, Nonpareil, Nicaragua, Plowboy, C. E. Johnson, Hibbard, Paulina.

DOWN—Bark Watson, Red White and Blue; brig Monitor.

Miscellaneous.

The schooner William Fiske cleared from this port for Chicago, and when off Dunkirk sprung a leak, and returned to port, arriving Wednesday afternoon. She had considerable water in her hold, and will probably have to go into dry dock for repairs.—[Buffalo Courier, Aug. 14.

TOOK FIRE AND BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE.—The propeller Globe, which has been plying the present season, between Saginaw and Buffalo, took fire on Wednesday morning, near the Charity Islands, on Saginaw Bay, and burned nearly to the water's edge; and afterwards sinking in four fathoms of water. She was owned by Myron Williams, of Vicksburg, St. Clair river, and was insured for $4,000, as we learn from a credible source. During the present season she has underwent extensive repairs, besides receiving a new boiler. The Globe was built at Maumee City, during the winter and spring of 1848, and was first commanded by Capt. Charles H. Ludlow, who plied with her between Buffalo and Toledo, and at that period was considered the finest of her class. She met with serious disasters on two or three occasions, but has finally met her fate.—Detroit Free Press.

DIED.

Sunday, at 8 a. m., at his boarding place, 126 South Clark street, THOMAS A. VINT, late clerk with Lord & Smith, formerly of Cobourg, Canada West.

On Sunday, the 16th inst., ROBERT CHARLES, infant son of Nash and Elizabeth Scranton, aged 10 months and 6 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 253 Ohio street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge		
Mail Train	†7:30 a. m.	†7:20 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*8:30 p. m.
CHIC. AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	†7:30 a. m.	†7:20 a. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	†8:30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Mail	4:00 a. m.	6:20 p. m.
Day Express	7:30 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:15 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	3:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	*10:00 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	[illegible]	*4:20 p. m.
" "	*6:15 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	†9:45 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	†6:15 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:50 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	5:35 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	*8:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	2:55 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*5:00 p. m.
Woodstock and Way	*3:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Janesville Accom.	*4:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*9:50 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*9:45 a. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Express	*1:00 p. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Waukegan "	*2:25 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Splendid Mill property in Manistee county, Michigan, with first rate water power 10 feet fall, with 850 acres of good pine timber contiguous to the mill, upon and adjacent to Portage Lake. This lake is four miles long, with an average breadth of one and one-half miles, and never falling in its water, and forms the mill pond, at the outlet of which is the mill. The mill is in perfect repair and nearly new, and capable of cutting from five to six millions of lumber annually. There is a railroad track 325 feet long from the mill to Lake Michigan. A large boarding house 26 by 36 feet, a store and a dwelling house 25 by 35 feet, a good cottage dwelling, workshop, blacksmith shop, and large barn. All the buildings and improvements in perfect order. This property belongs to gentlemen who have retired from business and will sell the same at a low price and on liberal terms. It presents an opportunity to any practical man to improve his condition financially, in a very rapid way. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, Real Estate Agents, No. 12 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.; or WM. COFFIN, Batavia, Ill. au15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a Drug Store, doing a remunerating business, located in a thriving town on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. For particulars inquire of R. H. HAAFF, 151 Randolph street. au15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Lot on Michigan avenue, 25x170 feet, to an alley, near Harrison street. One of the most desirable lots on the avenue. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. au15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A nice new two story Frame House of nine rooms, and Lot, on Park avenue, near Robey street. Immediate possession.

ALSO,

A number of other Houses and Lots, and Building Lots. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. au15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A large Express Wagon. The Wagon is well made, very strong and in good running order. Will be sold cheap. Apply at 72 Randolph street, where it may be seen. au15-[illegible]

FOR SALE.—Pork House for Sale or Rent in Galena, Illinois. I will sell or rent my Stone Pork House upon favorable terms. Fixtures and everything complete, with large Smoke House attached. For particulars inquire of Trago, Wyeth & Co., 183 South Water street, Chicago. au15-[illegible] A. W. MCMASTER.

FOR SALE—A Hotel. One of the best Second Class Hotels in the city of Chicago for sale, and doing a good business, and is in a most excellent location, immediately at a railroad depot. Can accommodate 60 to 75 persons. For particulars inquire of E. G. ABAT, No. 6 Telegraph Building, or address Box 3612. au15-[illegible]

FOR SALE.—A Pile Driver Hammer, weighing twenty two hundred, complete. Cheap for Also the castings for a Horse Power, of the best quality, for sale cheap.

—ALSO—

Two thousand acres of fine Prairie Land, fifty miles south of Michigan City. The land is excellent for a grazing farm, with fine creeks running through it.

—ALSO—

One square section of fine land, all under fence, and in tame grass. There are two good houses and barns on the same. Will give long time on mortgage if it is paid promptly. It is one of the finest growing farms in Indiana, as there are 2,000 acres of open prairie adjoining it, of the finest kind of upland grass. I will sell low, and would furnish some money to a grazing outfit, if required. LYMAN BLAIR, 251 South Water street, Chicago. au15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm of 420 acres, in Albany, Whiteside County, Illinois, well improved. Will be sold CHEAP. Inquire at office of F. B. HOWE, 70 Dearborn street. au15-[illegible]

FOR SALE—At 118 Franklin st., Chicago—One 10-horse power Portable Steam Engine, built by A. N. Wood & Co., Eaton, N. Y. Also can be furnished, on short notice, any size from 5 to 16-horse power, by calling at the above place, (which is the only house in the city where these Engines are now kept on sale,) or by addressing us at Eaton, N. Y. Parties interested can see these Engines, of different sizes, at work in this city.

au15-[illegible] A. N. WOOD & CO.

1863. STEAMBOATS. 1863.

A First Class Boat will leave Goodrich's Dock, 3d above Rush Street Bridge,

Every Morning, (Sundays Excepted,)
At 9 O'Clock.

FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS.

Extending their trips to Kewaunee and Wolf River every Friday. During the season of navigation, passengers and freight carried cheaper than by any other line.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Chicago to Kenosha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago to Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago to Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago to Port Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago to Sheboygan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago to Manitowoc and Two Rivers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago to Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago to Kewaunee	[illegible]	[illegible]

☞ Passengers will please purchase their tickets on board the Boats.

First Class includes Meals and Berths. For freight or passage apply on board or to

A. E. GOODRICH, [illegible] River street.

[illegible]

TAKEN UP—A Black Mustang Pony. One fore and one hind foot white, short tail, and a few white hairs in forehead. The owner will please call at Central Police Station, prove property, pay charges and take him away. au15-[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.—A young man of some experience and good habits is desirous of obtaining employment either in a Dry Goods, Grocery or Book Store. Good references in the city, &c., &c. For further particulars, address "J. B.," Tribune office. au15-[illegible]

WANTED—A Situation as Assistant Book-keeper or Writing Clerk, or as Salesman, by a young man who has had experience in both capacities, and has best of references from his former employers. Address "H. H." P. O. Box 2347, Chicago.

WANTED.—Correspondence. A gentleman of good appearance, doing business in this city, with a young lady or widow, of good morals and social habits, and lives in good circumstances, with a view to matrimony. Only those who are sincere, may address "M. D.," Box 2219, Chicago, Ill. Please exchange photographs.

WANTED—To Borrow $500 for twelve months. Good security and a liberal interest will be paid. Address "Money," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Principal for the Union graded School, in Fulton, Whiteside county. None but a practical, well qualified teacher need apply. Next term to commence October 1st, and to continue nine months. W. C. [illegible] Sec'y Board of Directors.

WANTED—Attention Ladies. Interesting from Rosey's army.—Two lonely and not very bad looking, sons of freedom, wish to correspond with some of our female friends in the army. Will you give us a trial? If so, write all correspondence confidential, address HARRY HARPER and FRED SEATON, Co. K, 2d Ill. Infantry, 3d Brig., 3d Div., 20th Army Corps.

WANTED—A Wagon. A good Second-hand Express Wagon suitable for a Flour and Feed Store. Apply to Box 2769.

WANTED—To Rent a Cottage or Rooms suitable for a small family to keep house in, in a respectable locality within 1¼ miles of the Court House. Rent must be reasonable. Address "H. W. B." Box 2834.

WANTED—Confectioners. One to work on Stick Candy, one on Lozenges, one on Grain Work. Call at 179 Randolph street. Address C. W. SANFORD, Chicago.

WANTED—A Gentleman possessing the first scientific attainments, and of good business qualifications, which are always accompanied by candor, gentlemanly deportment and ability. Such a man having one or two thousand dollars will find this worthy of consideration. Please make personal application at Room No. 1 up stairs, 141 Clark street, or address Drawer 6337, Chicago.

WANTED—A Good Blank Book Ruler and Forwarder. CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

WANTED—A PARTNER.—A Man with $1,200 cash, as Partner in a good manufacturing business, paying large profits, work done on contract. Apply at the Rare Coin Store, corner of Dearborn, Room 8, 4th floor.

WANTED—By a young man eighteen years of age, and possessing good business qualifications, a Situation in some Wholesale House as Entry Clerk, Assistant Book-keeper, or in some similar capacity. References all right. Address Box 4323.

WANTED.—A Gentleman wishes a Room and Board in a private family, between 5 or 6 o'clock. Address W. H., Jr., P. O. Drawer 3808.

WANTED.—To Rent by a prompt paying tenant, a House. Rent from three to four hundred dollars per year. Address P. O. Box 4184.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS. A Lawyer would like to enter into a mutually beneficial business connection with a prominent member of the Chicago Bar. Could command a very large custom and take entire charge of the Probate office and minor Court business. Best of references given. Please answer, stating particulars, "A. B." Box 1241 Chicago.

WANTED—A good New Milch Cow, with calf by her side. Inquire of [illegible] M. LYONS, No. 6[illegible] Clark street.

WANTED—By a lady, a situation to teach young children the rudiments of an English education, with Music. She would be willing to make herself useful in the family. No objection to the country, and would accept a small salary in consideration of a comfortable home. Address Chicago, P. O. Box 6069.

WANTED—By a middle aged man, of steady habits, who can come well recommended, some light employment. Understands gardening, and is thoroughly conversant with the culture of small fruits. Has been in the army, and is partially [illegible] hearing. Would be glad to do [illegible]. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Writes a good hand, and is a good computer of accounts. Would thankfully accept the duty of a porter. Address "P.," at the office of this paper.

WANTED—Rooms and boarding by a gentleman and his wife—an unfurnished room or rooms, pleasantly located, with board, either with a private family or where there are but few boarders. Address "G." Tremont House.

WANTED—To rent a Dwelling House with eight rooms two stories high. Six months rent will be paid in advance. Also a Store on Lake street, or on Clark near Lake. Possession wanted immediately. Also, to purchase a Second Hand Buggy, for cash. Address Post Office Box 2129.

WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Great Rebellion by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Also, for Headley's Life of Washington, and other popular works which are selling rapidly. Circulars giving all necessary information, mailed free. Call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 308.

WANTED—Agents at $15 per day. We want energetic Book Canvassers in every county at a commission of from $5 to $15 per day. No humbug. Experienced canvassers preferred. Address [illegible] M. DUNN & CO., Publishers, 184 Clark street, Chicago. N. B.—[illegible] made every day by Agents selling our [illegible] Prize Packages. Send for Circulars.

WANTED—A sharer of my joys and sorrows. Address F. MELVILLE BROWNING, Collinsville, Conn.

WANTED—Correspondence. Three gay and festive young soldiers, with a view to fun, love or friendship, desire to open correspondence with a large number of young ladies. They must be between the ages of fifteen and twenty. Please step forward ladies and give us a few lines. Illinois ladies preferred. Address [illegible] F. M. SMITH and U. S. MUGGINS, Co. [illegible], Minnesota Vol., Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—To borrow on a long term of years, $3,000, in two sums of $1,500 each. The security consists of two improved farms, about 175 acres each. The present cash value of each farm exceeds $3,000. For further particulars apply at No. 3 Methodist Church Block, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED.—Active business men can hear of steady and lucrative employment on application to VIRTUE, YORSTON & CO., Publishers, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. WALTER P. COTTLE, Manager, Post Office Box 2477.

WANTED—Immediately, a man from NEARLY EVERY TOWNSHIP in the United States, to make two or three hundred dollars a year, without ANY TROUBLE OR COST whatever. Persons who desire PERMANENT business to occupy their whole time may find constant employment with an income of at least three thousand ($3,000) dollars a year, by making personal application at Room No. 1, up stairs, 141 Clark street.

WANTED.—Ho! for California. Sectional, Township and County Map of California and Nevada Territory—the first ever published—showing the location of every city and town, and the Gold and Silver Mines. Highly colored and on Bank Note paper. Agents wanted in every city and town. Sent on receipt of 25 cents. [illegible] greatly reduced rates. Address A. L. [illegible] Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2,564.

WANTED—Agents to engage in the sale, by subscription, of several new and popular works. Good active men can clear from $5 to $10 per day. Address or apply to CLARKE & CO., 100 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4[illegible]

WANTED—Upholsterers. Two first-rate Upholsterers can find constant employment and first-rate wages at H. E. FARGO & CO., Furniture Dealers, 198 Lake street.

WANTED.—To Coopers. Wanted to purchase 1,000 or 2,000 merchantable pork barrels and lard tierces for either present or future delivery. Apply from 9 to 10 o'clock at No. [illegible] Clark street, Room 7, (up stairs.)

WANTED—300 men wanted to work at lumbering and farming in Oceana and Mason Counties, Michigan. Houses furnished for men with families. Apply to BALDWIN & CO., at Rush Pier, foot of North Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A furnished house until spring, on Michigan or Wabash avenue. Address Box 6062, stating location and price.

WANTED—By a good paying tenant, a house suitable for a first-class boarding house, convenient to the Post Office. Address Box 3288 Chicago. P. S. A furnished house preferred.

WANTED—(Knitting Machines.) Every Farmer to know that his "wife or daughter" can earn $5 to $20 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price complete, $50. Weight 25 pounds. Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Send for circulars and samples (send stamps.) BRANSON & ELLIOTT, General Agents, 131 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$75 a month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and 13 other new, useful and curious articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

WANTED—Agents to sell Lloyd's New Maps and Charts, Card Engravings, and a splendid engraving of General Meade, sent on receipt of the cost. Circulars. Address [illegible] LANDON, Agent, 66 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A good sized, well furnished House at Union Park, to a family without small children who will take the [illegible] owner as boarders. Address or apply to [illegible] WOOD, 1[illegible] Lake street.

TO RENT—A very desirable residence on South Bunker street, West Side, [illegible] abundance of shrubbery, &c. Also, the household Furniture now on the premises [illegible] Address Post Office Box 3610.

TO RENT—Three floors, 36x[illegible], with northeast and south light, in the new Block east of Wabash avenue, on Lake street, ready the first of September. Inquire of [illegible] WELL, at Cooley, Farwell & Co's.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms to let, with board, at 64 Wabash avenue, southeast corner of Randolph. Terms [illegible]. Two day boarders can also be accommodated.

Lost.

LOST.—On the 14th inst., between Carroll street and the outer Freight Depot of the C. & N. W. R. R. Co., a small box, marked Mrs. Cochran, Westfield, Marquette Co., Wis. The finder who picked up the same will return it to [illegible] Smith street (up stairs), he shall be suitably rewarded for his trouble.

Strayed.

STRAYED—A Dark Brown Colt, four years old, with a leather halter on, [illegible] on the evening of the 12th from Mr. [illegible], [illegible] Jefferson. Any person returning it to W. VERON, 222 South Clark street, will be liberally rewarded.

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS AND LINIMENT.

138 Clark Street, Chicago.

The inventor and manufacturer of the [illegible] Truss. This Truss will cure Rupture, [illegible] [illegible] chafe, gall or blister, from the [illegible] [illegible] always clean and good [illegible] Shoulder Braces, Supporters, [illegible] Dr. Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg, [illegible] [illegible] to give perfect satisfaction [illegible] pamphlet.